THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 122. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Good News from the Insurgents—Authentic Particulars of the Trinidad Fight—Much Needed Munitions of War Captured—New Troops Armed.

Second Proclamation by President Cespedes.

Every steamer from Havana brings better intelligence relative to the successes of the insurgents. The following letter is just made public:—

The Battle at Trinidad.

HAVANA, May 15.—A barque has arrived at Trinidad with arms sufficient to equip a good number of troops. These were disembarked with ease, as well as all the cargo of the vessel. The arms were immediately distributed to the troops, and they have already been in the conflict. As you have seen, we attacked Trinidad a few days since, not with the view of taking possession of the place, for it would have been impossible to sustain ourselves there, but for the real object of getting hold of munitions of war which were in the powder magazine. The troops commanded by Cavada, Pavia, Junco, and Vilamil attacked vigorously, and notwithstanding the resistance made by its defenders, in a few minutes, at a cost to us of ten men, the prize fell into our hands. There was an immense supply of war material. Immediately we commenced taking out the *materiel de guerre*, and distributed a good portion to the troops, who before were badly armed.

A short time afterwards a strong Spanish column left Trinidad to take back their lost booty, but this was attacked and routed, and twenty dead bodies of our enemies were left on the field, thirty were wounded, and we gathered thirty or forty good Remington rifles which had been left on the ground. With the arms and munitions of war there found, and with others that have reached us from different sources, we can struggle for some time to come; but in order to secure a definite, prompt, and decided triumph, we need many arms. Guns, lead, and cannon are the only things wanted in order that Cuba may soon be free.

The insurrection in the Eastern Department is to-day stronger than ever, and with the new arms taken from the Spaniards, and those which we got hold of a little before, we have armed and equipped fourteen parties of troops, namely:—The insurgents in the districts of Trinidad, Santo Espiritu, Remedios, Santo Clara, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Santo Domingo, Las Lajas, Potrerillo, Camarones, Lechuza, Cartagena, and Sagua la Chica.

The Spanish squadron is needing recruits; some of the Havana boatmen have been lately taken into the service. All the owners of the little skiffs in the harbor have at one time or other belonged to the navy, and in pressing times they are liable to be called upon to serve the Government. Gelpin, director of the *Prensa* newspaper, has packed up his trunks and left the island. He is disgusted with the management of affairs, and leaves the *Prensa*, one of the most decided Spanish organs in the West, to take care of itself.

Another item:—You will remember Simon Camacho, the New York correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*. He wrote over the *nom de plume* of Peter Hicks. Well, the *Diario* was pleased with him, and he with the *Diario*. But the Spanish organ wished Mr. C. to look out and see what the Junta was up to in New York, to investigate all the movements going on by the patriots in your city, and report. Mr. C. is a descendant of the illustrious General Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and felt too much of the old fires of liberty in his veins to be willing to be engaged in such vile work. The consequence is that the *Diario* has dismissed Mr. C., and employed another more pliable instrument in the carrying out of its views.

Second Proclamation by President Cespedes.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in New York have received the following documents:—

I. It is necessary in all things to establish a fixed order for their proper administration, and this becomes especially indispensable in the offices of the Government, the affairs of which cannot be duly despatched if no provision is made for their regular transmission. To this end, I have divided the administration into four principal sections, namely:—The Department of War, Commerce, State or Foreign Affairs, and Interior, the administration of which is henceforth intrusted to the citizens Francisco V. Aguilera, Eligio Yraguirre, Cristobal Mendoza, and Eduardo Agramonte, in the order in which the departments have been enumerated. For the purpose, therefore, that the order which I aim at may be observed, I desire you in future to direct to them your communications, as this is the regular way in which communications have to reach the Executive Power, or to descend from the latter to the chiefs and subaltern officers of the departments and bureaus. Country and Liberty!

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 14, 1869.

II. I have the great satisfaction and pleasure to notify you of the successful realization of an act which is of great importance for the triumph of our holy cause—as important, indeed, as the rising in La Demajagua, which is commonly called the rising of Yara. If the latter initiated the glorious era of our emancipation from long years of disgrace and tyranny, the former is the completement of the aspirations which must animate the heart of every true patriot.

The union of the free people of Cuba is already an accomplished fact, as throughout the island the democratic federal republic has been established, and the provisional constitution has been ratified. The country has been divided in four departments, called the Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western. The most important offices have been distributed as follows:—President of the Republic, Carlos M. de Cespedes y Castillo; President of the Chamber of Representatives, Salvador Cisneros; Secretaries, Antonio Zambrana and Ygnacio Agramonte; Minister of War, Francisco V. Aguilera; General-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada. The other officers which are necessary for the administration of the Government will be filled without delay by gentlemen who inspire confidence.

Being convinced that disinterestedness as well as respect and obedience for the law is a most estimable quality, the undersigned, who has been honored with being appointed General-in-Chief, made haste, previous to his recent definite election, to divest himself of his titles and insignia, and he recommends to you to do the same. For the present you will continue to discharge the duties of the office which you so worthily fill, until the new system and organization shall be firmly established, and the proper place in which the country demands your services will be assigned to you. I have, finally, to notify you that our flag has been agreed upon for the defenders of liberty in this country, and that it be the one which was displayed by Lopez, Aguero, and other martyrs, as a token of gratitude and veneration to their memory. Country and Liberty!—Guaimaro, April 12, 1869.

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

The Steamer Salvador, with Men and Arms, en route for Cuba—British Steamers.

NASSAU, N. P., May 10.—The sidewheel steamer Salvador, formerly the blockade runner Gem, arrived here on the 7th from Key West, bound for St. Thomas and a market. She has been for some time at Key West getting overhauled, and I may say has been made anew. She is well known in Havana, but more so around this place. At the time of the American war she ran the blockade several times between this port and Charleston. She is narrow and long, and any one can see what she is made for.

The Salvador was duly cleared at Key West for St. Thomas, and has stopped here to take in cargo. She carries forty-three passengers, most of whom are Cubans. Among them is a Mexican colonel by the name of Medina. The Cubans seem to be well satisfied with the captain of the steamer, and he is the proper man to carry passengers anywhere. Captain James Carlin is well known here, and confidence can be placed in any vessel under his command. The crew and officers were all blockade-runners during the American war. All on board are well and in good spirits.

There has been a little trouble in not allowing this steamer to take in cargo, therefore she has not been able to leave this evening. The Custom House here, instead of facilitating the trade, is pressing hard on a legal traffic. A lawyer has been consulted about the cargo, and asserts that there is no law that can prevent the vessel from taking as much cargo as she wants.

The hardware is now being shipped, and about eighty Cubans will take passage on board of her from this place. They go under the command of Colonel Quesada, brother of the General who is now fighting near Puerto Principe. The steamer carries one gun, and is said to have on board 1500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. She has plenty of coal on board, and will leave this evening. She is very fast, and it is said can run thirteen knots an hour.

The British iron-clad Favorite, Captain McCray, two days from Havana, arrived here yesterday evening. This vessel, I understand, has come to receive orders from the Governor of the Bahamas, Sir James Walker. The four sailors of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured at Ragged Island, have been brought to this city by the Favorite. This iron-plated vessel carries 300 men and ten heavy guns. She lies about six miles off this city, and either keeps herself at bay or is anchored. Another steamer of medium size is near her tacking about, and, under the present circumstances, this looks rather mysterious.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

JIMMY HAGGERTY.

In this man's case yesterday afternoon, his counsel, C. W. Brooke, Esq., moved to quash five of the six bills of indictment against him, just as the District Attorney was about to have him arraigned. The Court heard the argument immediately, and this morning Judge Ludlow gave the following decision, from which the status of the prisoner may be seen:—

Commonwealth vs. James Haggerty.—Motions to quash indictments.—Motions have been made to quash certain indictments against the prisoner now of record in this court, because, while he was held to bail to answer at the February sessions, these indictments were found at the January term immediately after he had been held to bail.

In many cases it would be our duty to quash bills found as they have been, provided always the prisoner has done no act by which he waives his right to make the motion. As matter of law it is to be remembered that a motion to quash is addressed to our discretion, and must be sustained upon the clearest and plainest grounds. Art. I. Com. Pleas and Prac., p. 337, 338. See also Resp. vs. Cleaver, 47, 754. And when public policy and a just regard for the impartial administration of justice would be violated, surely we ought to take care not to lend too ready an ear to a dilatory motion. These bills were found at the January session, since that time nearly four terms have elapsed. I find by the record that the prisoner has been a fugitive from justice, for his bail has been forfeited, and I am informed by my brother Judge Brewster that he was only surrendered on the very last day of the April session. In searching through the law applicable to this case, we find as far back as in the cases reported in 1 Salkeld, 380, and 1 Barnard, K. B., 44, that the English courts refused to entertain a motion to quash made by defendants after a forfeiture of his recognizance. And while I have not been able to find an authority directly to the point in our own courts since the adjournment yesterday, yet I remember a cause very similar to this in which a motion to quash was refused by this court because of the laches of the prisoner.

The principle which guides our discretion seems also to be sound and just, for should any other be adopted, and the motion be granted, it is probable the bail would be discharged, and thus all a prisoner has to do is to permit term after term to expire, remain as fugitive until payment of the recognizance is about to be enforced, then walk into Court and surrender himself, when, under our act of Assembly, the rights of third persons had attached to the money to be made upon an execution issued against the recognizors, to say nothing of the Commonwealth and of her right to vindicate her own lays in her own temples of justice.

Again, I am not entirely certain that, if motions of this nature should be granted, we might not discover a new and ingenious method by which the bar of the statute of limitation might be made a very certain method by which criminals might escape punishment.

There is another view of this case which is quite as satisfactory as the one just mentioned, and which ought to guide my judicial discretion.

It is a fact as reported to me, and not denied, that during this week the counsel for the prisoner came in and moved the court to assign a day for the trial of these cases.

It will not be denied that in a civil court an appearance is fatal to a motion to quash, for instance, a summons, and it will also be granted that in a criminal court, after plea pleaded, a motion to quash is too late.

Why should we hesitate to adopt a similar rule now, when, although the prisoner has not himself technically pleaded, his counsel has appeared for him, and yesterday did direct a plea of not guilty to be entered of record, though he afterwards, and before the clerk could enter it of record, withdrew it and substituted this motion.

Coupled with the fact that the recognizances have been forfeited, this appearance of the defendant at the bar of court by counsel, together with the fact that a motion was made by the prisoner for a trial, and a day fixed, throw such serious doubt, to say the least, upon the propriety of granting these motions, that the doubt itself ought to settle the question, when the motion, as we have already said, ought to be based upon clear and satisfactory grounds, especially as the prisoner is not deprived of his usual right to make a motion in arrest of judgment should verdicts be rendered against him.

Motions to quash overruled.

Charles Coburn, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twenty fathoms of rope from a sloop. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

John Kelly was convicted of the larceny of a coat, which he stole from a new house upon which the builders were working. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

George Ball pleaded guilty to a charge of collecting money belonging to his employers and appropriating it to his own use. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

Francis Baker pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of $600, which he stole from a friend's pocket while both were "out on a drunk." Most of the money was recovered. Sentenced to County Prison for thirty days.

James Graham was convicted of the larceny of clothing, and was sentenced to the County Prison for three months.

Supreme Court in Banc.

The following judgments have been received from the Court sitting at Harrisburg:—

The West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company vs. The Consolidation Bank.—In equity from the Common Pleas of Lycoming county. *Per Curiam*. May 20, 1869. Ordered that the bill, answer, and proofs in the above entitled suit be referred to Joseph A. Clay, Esq., of Philadelphia, as master here appointed by the Court, to report upon the same together with any additional testimony either party may produce in the case as touching the amount due the plaintiff, for which the stock in question mentioned in the bill is alleged to have been pledged, and is liable as collateral security, and to report on the whole case such decree as in equity the case in his judgment demands; and for this purpose the said master is authorized to make all necessary orders in regard to hearing and closing testimony as are proper in equity.

Harriet S. Dodson vs. George B. W. Ball. In equity. And now, May 20, 1869, the said case having been heard on appeal from the Court of Nisi Prius, it is considered, ordered, and decreed that the decree dismissing the bill be reversed, and that the defendant do make conveyance to complainant, Harriet S. Dodson, her heirs and assigns, of all the property and effects in the bill mentioned or referred to, as her absolute estate, without prejudice to any conveyances and assignment's heretofore made by the defendant and his former co-trustees. *Per curiam*.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the revenue case of the United States vs. whisky claimed by Henry Knorr, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government. The property forfeited was appraised at something more than $8000.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Klien vs. Klien. An action on a promissory note, to which the defense alleged payment. Verdict for defendant.

William S. Cunliffe vs. George E. Reynolds. An action to recover on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $562.

William McCormick vs. R. S. H. George & Co. An action to recover a sum of money alleged to have been deposited with defendants as conveyancers to bind a bargain for property, and which they refused to return to plaintiff, when the sale went off. The defense denied their responsibility. Verdict for plaintiff, $129·08.

James Ryan vs. the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, defendants, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $7639·21, and in the hands of the garnishee, $1374·75.

MAZZINI.

His Great Courage.

Among the many great qualities by which Mazzini has attracted a party to himself in Italy, a courage of the highest order is undoubtedly one. A Roman correspondent says that all attempts to arrest the revolutionary leader have been baffled by his wonderful coolness. One instance is particularly striking. A Piedmontese police officer was sent in command of a section of police in Charles Albert's time to arrest him, and every indication of the house was given. He was known to be in it, and it was so surrounded that there was no escape. The police entered, and, on asking the old woman who opened the door where her master was, she said he was in the study writing. They went all over the house, and found paper and pens, and the ink wet on a freshly-written sheet, but no Mazzini. At last they withdrew. Three days later they knew that Mazzini himself, as his own housekeeper, had opened the door. In the year of Aspromonte he passed twice through Ancona, disguised as a Franciscan going and returning from the Holy Land, and he has been in Florence, there is little doubt, within the last two years.

—For more than a year past, at Bowdoin, not a single instance of intemperance has come to the knowledge of the faculty.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Encounter Between the Indians and General Carr's Command—The Savages Completely Routed—Their Lodges and Stock Captured.

Minister Bassett in Washington—His Instructions—Naval Assignments.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Surveys Along the Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has instructed the Surveyor General of California to make surveys along the route of the Central Pacific Railroad in the mineral regions and other localities where the public interest may be best subserved.

Naval Orders.

Commodore B. N. Westcott, U. S. N., has been detached from the Navy Yard at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon F. E. Potter has been detached from duty at New Orleans and ordered to the Mohican. Surgeon William K. Van Reyken has been ordered to New Orleans in connection with the iron-clads in ordinary. Third Assistant George C. Neilson is ordered from duty at Mound City and placed on waiting orders. The resignation of Mate H. H. Johnston has been accepted.

Admiral Goldsborough

leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Felix Coste Surveyor of Customs, port of St. Louis; James E. McLean Surveyor of Customs, port of Chicago; Edward Giddings Assessor Internal Revenue, Washington Territory; Alfred Sandford Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Fourth district; Charles H. Roice Consul at Prague.

The Rise in Gold.

The Treasury officials insist that the rise in gold is due to the tremendous imports. A prominent Treasury official thinks gold will reach two hundred in a very short time if the importations do not greatly decrease.

Minister Bassett.

Ebenezer D. Bassett, colored, our new Minister to Hayti, arrived here this morning to receive his instructions from the State Department. He will sail for Hayti in the course of a few days.

Colored Men Appointed Clerks.

Jerome A. Johnson and Joseph F. Cook, both colored, of this city, have been appointed to first-class clerkships in the Interior Department.

FROM THE PLAINS.

General Carr's Command Encounters and Defeats the Indians on Beaver River—The Savages Completely Demoralized.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Neb., May 21.—A telegram was received yesterday from General Carr, confirming the report of the fight with the Indians on the 13th. General Carr reports that he encountered one hundred and fifty lodges on Beaver river, near Elephent crossing. The Indians advanced, met him, and were routed. He followed them up, had another fight on the 16th, and scattered them in every direction. The troops pursued the Indians about one hundred and thirty miles. They left large quantities of robes, lodge-poles, and other material, which were destroyed. Twelve ponies were captured. Their loss is unknown, as they carried off their men. General Carr lost one sergeant and two privates killed, and one officer and three privates wounded. Three companies of the 27th Infantry have left for Fort Sanders.

FROM THE WEST.

Fare Over the Pacific Railroad Ten Cents a Mile in Gold—Editorial Excursionists—Odd Fellows' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—A telegram from Mr. Goodwin, general ticket agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, states that they will not *pro rata* with or accept coupons from any other railroad company. Their fare will be ten cents per mile in gold, which makes the passage from St. Louis to Sacramento two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents.

Over one hundred Missouri editors went to Pilot Knob yesterday on an excursion. On their return in the evening, they assembled at the Laclede Hotel, and presented Thomas Allen, President of the road, and Harry Brolaski, each with an elegant gold-headed cane. Most of the editors leave for home to-day.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge of the State adjourned yesterday. Resolutions authorizing the formation of a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah in Missouri was rejected.

FROM THE STATE.

Convention of the Lutheran Synod.

READING, May 21.—The one hundred and twenty-second annual convention of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania met last evening in Trinity Lutheran Church. The services were opened by a sermon by Rev. E. Belfour of Easton. The session this week will be mainly occupied in discussions relating to the office of the ministry, and the regular business sessions of the Synod will commence on Monday next, continuing during the greater part of next week. About two hundred clerical and lay delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Shocking Accident at Allentown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 21.—Yesterday, while an Irishman, named Hugh Gallagher, was attempting to cross the track at the Lehigh Valley depot, he was caught by an arriving train, and before it could be stopped was horribly mangled. Both legs were broken, one of them being almost crushed to a jelly. Besides these he received other injuries, which will result in his death. The unfortunate man has been in this country but a few weeks. He was employed by the railroad company.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Judge Gilmore, in the Criminal Court this morning, rendered a decision acquitting James C. Reilley, tried for the murder of Daniel Harrington.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks strong. Gold, 142. Exchange, 109⅜. 5-20s, 1862, 123½; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 119⅛; new, 120¼; do. 1867, 120¼; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 190¾; Reading, 98; Hudson River, 161¼; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 107½; Illinois Central, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 127⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	191½	West. Union Tel.	43⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	27⅜	Cleve. & Toledo	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	126½	United States	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	154¼	Tennessee 6s, new,	65¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	94½	Gold	142⅛

Market firm.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 21—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money, and 93⅝ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 78⅝. Stocks firm. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Bombay shipments to the 14th instant, since last report, 38,500 bales. Sales of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 6000 were export and 1000 for speculation; stock, 383,000 bales, of which 185,000 bales are American. Corn, 26s. 3d. for new.

LONDON, May 21—A. M.—Tallow, 43s. Turpentine, 29s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 21—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet at 78⅝. The Stock market is quiet. Illinois Central, 93¾. The rise in gold at New York depresses American securities.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat bound to this port 624,000 bales, of which 184,000 are American. Wheat firmer; red Western, 83s. 9d. Corn, 26s. 9d. Spirits Petroleum, 7d. Cheese, 81s. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

HAVRE, May 21—P. M.—Cotton opens dull for both; on the spot, 140½f.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Projected Union Between the Old and New School Branches—Meeting of the Two General Assemblies—The Basis of Reunion

There are now in session in New York the General Assemblies of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. It is supposed that this simultaneous meeting will result in the reunion of both branches. It was in the year 1856 that the two General Assemblies met by accident in the same place. Although it became evident during those ten days that organic reunion could not then even be initiated, yet much doubtless was accomplished towards a fraternal interchange of feeling by the acquaintances which sprang up in consequence of the nearness of the two to each other. By a singular Providence, both the Assemblies that met in 1865 appointed St. Louis for the place of meeting in 1866, wholly without design or knowledge. Indeed, it was greatly feared, when the coincidence became known, that the hospitalities of St. Louis citizens would be taxed beyond their powers. But the Assemblies met; the Old School on Fifth street and the New School on Lucas place, a distance apart not much greater than that between the Brick Church and the Church of the Covenant in New York. The coincidence was accepted as providential; overtures of peace were sent from the New to the Old; and a joint committee of fifteen from each Assembly—thirty in all—was actually appointed to draft a basis of organic reunion during the year 1866-7, to be reported at the ensuing Assemblies.

The Basis of Reunion.

The report of this was presented by Dr Beatty before the Old School at Cincinnati, and Dr. Adams before the New School at Rochester, and received with the heartiest welcome. Some discussion was had over it in the former, but both bodies finally voted to send it down to the presbyteries for ratification, according to the understood law. After great discussion in conventions of both schools, the following articles of the basis were agreed upon and went down to the presbyteries for action during the present year:—

1. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures;" it being understood that this confession is received in its proper, historical—that is, the Calvinistic or Reformed—sense; it is also understood that various methods of viewing, stating, explaining, and illustrating the doctrines of the Confession, which do not impair the integrity of the Reformed or Calvinistic system, are to be freely allowed in the United Church, as they have hitherto been allowed in the separate churches; and the government and discipline of our Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rule of our polity.

2. All the ministers and churches, embraced in the two bodies, shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union; imperfectly organized churches shall be counselled, and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian as early, within the period of five years, as is permitted by the highest interests to be consulted; and no other such churches shall be hereafter received.

3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjudged by the General Assembly of the United Church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church, for the period of separation, shall be preserved and held as making up the one history of the Church; and no rule or precedent, which does not stand approved by both the bodies, shall be of any authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.

5. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, and by their boards and committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects, as defined by law.

6. There shall be one set of Committees or Boards for Home and Foreign Missions, and the other religious enterprises of the Church, which the churches shall be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into other channels, if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall be effected, the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards, which now belong to the two assemblies, in such a manner as to represent, as far as possible, with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the United Church.

8. The publications of the Board of Publication, and of the Publication Committee, shall continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the United Church to revise these issues and perfect a catalogue for the joint Church, so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies.

9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision, those Theological Seminaries that are now under Assembly control may, if their Boards of Directors so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other Seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as may be, into their constitutions, the principle of Synodical or Assembly supervision; in which case they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

10. It is agreed that the Presbyteries possess the right to examine ministers applying for admission from other Presbyteries; but each Presbytery shall be left free to decide for itself when it shall exercise the right.

11. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers, and people in the united Church to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and, in order to avoid the revival of past issues, by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church that has grown out of our former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church, that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in separation.

12. The terms of the Reunion, if they are approved by the General Assemblies of 1868, shall be overtured to the several Presbyteries under their care, and shall be of binding force if they are ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church within one year after they shall have been submitted to them for approval.

13. If the two General Assemblies of 1869 shall find that the plan of Reunion has been ratified by the requisite number of Presbyteries in each body, they shall, after the conclusion of all their business, be dissolved by their respective Moderators, in the manner and form following, viz.: Each Moderator shall address the Assembly over which he presides, saying, "By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the Church, and in conformity with the plan of union adopted by the two Presbyterian Churches, let this Assembly be dissolved; and I do hereby dissolve it, and require a General Assembly, chosen in the same manner, by all the Presbyteries in connection with this body, and all those in connection with the General Assembly meeting this year in ——, to meet in ——, on the — day of May, A. D. 1870; and I do hereby declare and proclaim that the General Assembly thus constituted will be the rightful General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, now, by the grace of God, happily united."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 21, 1869.

A significant article in the London *Times* on the financial condition of England explains the causes which led to the recent advance, by the Bank of England, of the rate of interest. The writer attributes it to "the extraordinary inflation in America, fostered by the constant drain for investments in United States bonds." This, he anticipates, will go on "until the rate here rises to a point so nearly equivalent to that of New York as to offer no temptation to borrowers." On this ground he predicts that the advance of interest will continue until the object is attained, even though the rate be raised to 10 per cent. The idea is repudiated that the Russian, Italian, and other foreign loans are the cause of the present stringency, as being too insignificant to affect the market. This fire from the Thunderer's battery is now two weeks old, and still our bonds are steadily going up. This only shows that sensible people will invest their money where it will be safest and pay best, and as long as our Government pursues a policy which will sustain our public credit abroad we need not be alarmed at the noise of the Thunderer's guns.

Government bonds continue strong, but gold is weak. The market opened at 143¾, and at 11·45 A.M. is quoted at 142⅝.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, but prices were somewhat unsettled. In State loans nothing was done. City sixes were steady at 101¼ for the new and 97¾ for the old certificates. The Lehigh Gold Loan was strong at 97¾.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49@49⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅛@57¾, b. o.; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 35⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57½; Minehill Railroad at 54½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30⅞, a slight decline.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which advanced 1⅛, selling at 35⅛@35⅝. 16 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 66 for Morris preferred.

Nothing of importance was done in Coal shares, 4¾ was offered for New York and Middle; 5⅞ for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; and 47 for Locust Mountain.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 31⅝.

Passenger Railway stocks were unchanged. Sales of Spruce and Pine at 27, and Hestonville at 13. was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 28 for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New Is.	101⅞	7 sh Mech Bk.	31½
$7000 C & A mt 6s '89	92	100 sh Leh Nav.	35⅜
$400 do.	92½	200 do.	35⅝
$500 Leh Gold l.	97¾	100 do.	35½
$1000 Sunbury & E 7s	97	100 do.	35⅝
100 sh Reading RR.	49¼	100 do.	35⅝
200 do.	49	13 do.	35⅝
300 do.	49¼	300 do.	35⅞
300 do.	49	100 do.	35⅞
100 do.	49½	100 do.	35⅞
100 do.	49	200 do.	35⅞
100 do.	49	300 do.	35⅞
200 do.	49	106 sh Penna.	57⅛
200 do.	49	5 do.	57⅜
100 do.	49	9 do.	57⅜
200 do.	49	100 do.	57⅜
300 do.	49	500 do.	57⅜
300 do.	49	200 do.	57⅜
100 do.	49	100 sh Phil & E.	30⅞
160 do.	49	4 sh Phil Bk.	159
500 do.	49	3 do.	159
100 do.	49	10 sh Minehill R.	55½
100 do.	49	25 sh Oil C. & A R.	37½
500 do.	49 1-16	200 sh Leh Val. b10nt	57⅜
100 sh N Penna RR.	35½	100 do.	57¼
100 sh Cata Pf.	35	3 sh Sp & Pine St.	37
100 do.	35	300 sh Hestonv'e.	13
100 do.	35½		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅞@123¼; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 117@117⅜; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 120@120⅛; do. July, 1867, 120@120¼; do. July, 1868, 120@120⅛; 5s, 10-40, 109¾@110. Gold, 142¼@142⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅞@123; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 119⅛@119¾; do. 1865, new, 120@120¼; do. 1867, new, 120@120⅛; do. 1868, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅝@109⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 142⅛@142⅜; Silver, 134@135½.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 122⅞@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123½; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅞; do., Nov., 1865, 119⅛@119¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119@119⅛; 10-40s, 109¾@110. Pacifics, 107⅝@107⅞. Gold, 142⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 21.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme dullness, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of 500 barrels, in lots, for home consumption at $5@5·25 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6·50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·75@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·50@9·25 for Ohio do. do., and $9·50@11·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat coming forward, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1200 bushels red at $1·50, and amber at $1·60@1·65. Rye ranges from $1·43 to 1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but stronger. Sales of yellow at 85@86c., and Western mixed at 82@83c. Oats are selling at 80@82c. for Western, and 70@78c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, and prices are nominal

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is more active; 250 barrels sold at 92@93c., and small lots at 90c.@$1.

—Professor Charles H. Hitchcock has been elected Hall Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Dartmouth College.

—There is talk of a law university in England, so that solicitors must be associates-of-law and barristers bachelors-of-law.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—Arrived, schr Nellie C. Parvil, Doane, from Swan Island for orders. Sailed, barques Maria, from Norfolk for St. John, N. B.; Gallovidean, brig Insulaneran, and barquentine Pearl, for New York; and brig Para, for Baltimore.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....68 | 2 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Clara, Connell, Anguilla, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hansen, Richmond, do.
Schr A. Heaton, Finney, Warren, R. I., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Idolique, Durkee, 46 days from Shields, with mdse. to Henry Karsten—vessel to Workman & Co.

Br. barque George Henry, Jenkins, 38 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Br. barque D. McPherson, Mason, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, 13 days from Boston, with hemp to Fitler, Weaver & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 20.—Barque La Regina de Fiori, for Rotterdam; brigs Favour, for Cronstadt; and Lizzie Wyman, for Zaza, went to sea 19th inst. Two barques and one brig, bound out, are at the Breakwater. Wind N.NE., blowing hard and raining. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT—GIRARD COLLEGE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Girard College in Philadelphia is an institution of some national interest; and it is no unwelcome sign that its affairs are creating an attention far outside of its local sphere. Never was grander structure devoted to the homespun utility of lodging and clothing poor orphan boys, giving them education, and putting them out to trades. The general problem presented to those who have ever studied its management is to reconcile the advantages of an excellent education and some disadvantages of a school life of eight or ten years within walls, with the destiny of hard work to which the graduate-apprentice is committed after leaving them. Four or five years back the directors of the college, thinking that a great deal of study, less play, and no work, might make the future apprentices still no better than poor boys, caught vaguely at the idea of turning their school in part into a workshop.

The experiment of the workshop, begun wholesale, was both overdone and underdone, and never led to very direct or remarkable results, so far as we are aware. The Girard boys were schooled every day to the full extent of the long hours then, if not still, prescribed for the schools of Quakerdom. Hence the labor principle must have worked unsatisfactorily for scholars, though it must have been excellent for graduates or unteachable pupils waiting to get places. Some of them set type, some hoed out garden weeds, some raked hay, or planted vegetables; others could make shoes or soap. Time was when the Girard boys, in expectation of apprenticeship, took very generally, and even with liking, to agriculture, such as is afforded within the forty acres which belong to the college bounds. A more general teaching of technology and the use of machines had been introduced to an appreciable extent.

Professor Stephens, noteworthy for what good he has in former days essayed to do the institution, was in the habit of taking his pupils into all the Schuylkill factories, and often taught them botany on the way to an iron-foundry. The practical system was encouraged and stimulated by President Allen, a well-known and able educator, quite in identity with any success the college has achieved as at least a well-ordered institution, and it is possible that he still gives it an earnest and intelligent countenance. We have no notion that the work-a-day plan can be readily divided up with schooling. It is best that what may be called the labor culture should be applied only to the advanced and somewhat developed pupils who have a particular interest in understanding a little of the world's workshop before they go to bear a hand in it. A Girard boy enters the world at from fourteen to sixteen or seventeen; and hence whatever work is taught his young arms had better come towards the end of his collegiate term.

We have at hand an echo of the complaint made by a few of the Philadelphia journals that the college has been badly mismanaged of late. Of this we are far from being so sure as we are that the present head of the institution enjoys the wide respect and esteem of its graduates and friends. The college has had two parties of foes. First, were the so-called natural heirs of Stephen Girard, a dangerous crew in all probability, who cared little for the shrewd, kind old money-maker when he was poor, and who were handsomely cut off by him with $10,000 apiece. Second, were Girard's other bad heirs, a class of politicians into whose hands public bequests are apt to fall in the accidents of politics, and who are supposed to be pilfering the estate of the college's founder. The institution, as is pretty well known, is controlled by the city government, in accordance with provisions of the benevolent Frenchman's will.

We ought to say that the Philadelphia management is candidly pure compared to what it would be if our own aldermen had their hands upon its purse-strings. Nor are we certain that the charges made against the direction of the Girard funds are in any way so plausible as those which might have been made years ago, when the Democratic party managed that great trust in their own blind, bad way. We have heard that a double saving has been effected for the revenues of the institution under their present handling; and, though we conceive it to be a great shame that an institution of the importance and sacredness of Girard College should be at the mercy of politics, still, matters might be worse than they are now. The college is in charge of the worthiest President it ever had. This is especially why we are surprised at the attacks just made upon its domestic management.

Judge Allison, the other day, charged his grand jury that it was their duty to investigate rigidly the conduct of the public institutions; and we heartily trust that they will be less lazy and stupid than some grand juries within easy memory. But the testimony which the Judge repeats that delinquent Girard boys are kept in "filthy dens," which one Mr. Horne says are not fit for dogs, and are otherwise deprived of comforts the absence of which is nightmare and despair to the heart of shivering small boys, strikes us as a shade sensational. Indeed, this testimony at best, if altogether true, belongs to a period three years back, when Democrats were the maladministrators of Girard's bounty. It is unfair, then, if not a little unscrupulous, in the Philadelphia Judge to quote it as a fact in any existing circumstances. There has never been any reason to suppose that the college, upon the whole humanely and well-meaningly if sometimes blunderingly managed, has had even a remote resemblance to the Dotheboys Hall immortalized by Dickens.

The character of its graduates is in the main about as good as that of almost any alumni of the large popular schools. Among them are doctors, lawyers, chemists, engineers, army officers, bankers, brokers, editors, besides the commoner classes of tradesmen. This does not speak ill for our present highly democratic civilization, but it also speaks well for Girard College. We could have no objection to seeing this favorite and sacred trust directed by appointees of the judges, under some kind of legislative or gubernatorial check, or in any way that might be deemed honester and safer than the present plan. We would better like to see it controlled by its own alumni, one or two of whom are, by-the-way, members of the Philadelphia Councils, and who ought to know its tenderest wants. It is by no means impossible for a rather respectable city like Philadelphia to give an institution in which it takes a proper pride something better than a general Pumblechook direction at the expense of the general Pip intellect and and welfare.

At all events, no amount of added care and earnestness can work harm to the noble experiment made in Girard College. The more teachers and governesses of zeal it can have, the more concern its direction can show in preparing its pupils for binding out, the better for them and all. It is measurably true that charity may defeat itself by making the beneficiary too much used to dependence on benefits; but that is almost as true of the common schools as of other public philanthropies, and it urges us all the more to put earnestness and sagacity into our plans of education, and not to be weary of well-doing because we find a point at which the best-devised benevolences may come to a halt—just for want, perhaps, of that stimulant of earnestness whereof we speak.

IS IT WAR?

From the N. Y. World.

What attitude has President Grant assumed in our dispute with England?

If we are to put trust in the representations of Washington correspondents of leading Republican journals, the President has taken refuge in the arms of Sumner, and overruled the judgment of the Secretary of State.

The *Times* declares:—

"The precise character of these instructions is a matter of much speculation here, although it is hardly one of doubt. Mr. Motley's sentiments on the Alabama question are known to be in accordance with the recent speech of Senator Sumner, and many indications have been developed within the last two or three days which go to show that the President and the Secretary of State very nearly coincide with the Massachusetts Senator."

The *Herald*, which is at present the organ of Mr. Sumner, says:

That part of them (the instructions) which relates to the Alabama claims is understood to be founded, substantially, on the speech of Senator Sumner so far as material indemnity is concerned. Mr. Fish does not agree with the sentiments of Mr. Sumner with regard to a demand upon Great Britain for a national apology in addition to payment in full for damages to our commerce. He considers this would be treated by Great Britain as equivalent to a declaration of war, and, therefore, would not be entertained if presented by Minister Motley. Mr. Fish was scarcely in favor of going as far as Mr. Sumner in other matters connected with the Alabama claims, but the President was of the opinion that the people demanded a firm policy towards Great Britain on this question, and, therefore, overruled the Secretary."

If our Government has come to the conclusion that England is the mighty malefactor she is represented by Mr. Sumner in his speech; if she wilfully, deliberately, and maliciously connived and co-operated with the Confederates to disrupt the Federal Union, and so far destroy our Federal Government; if, to that end, she recognized the Rebels as entitled to ocean belligerent rights, permitted Captain Bullock to build and equip in her territory Rebel cruisers and launch them against our commerce; if, in a word, the British Government intended to do and did what Mr. Sumner describes—then the United States cannot rest quietly under the insult and outrage to our national dignity. England must make atonement and reparation, or fight. No self-respecting nation would or could submit to such indignities as Sumner says have been heaped on the United States.

The only question is, has President Grant repudiated Mr. Fish and gone over to Sumner and Motley? The price of gold will speedily tell what Wall street believes, and whether the *Herald* and *Times* are correct.

DYER AND PORTER.

From the N. Y. World.

The case of General Dyer has just been settled in Washington by a handsome and complete acquittal of the accused upon every one of the charges preferred against him. This is not only an acquittal of General Dyer, it is a conviction of the "Joint Committee of Congress on Ordnance" by which the charges, now dismissed as both baseless and base, were preferred against him. That committee made its charges under the influence—or, as we may more truly say, at the dictation—of Benjamin F. Butler. To gratify the personal spite of this bad man, his colleagues were found willing to throw as much obloquy as an indictment of corruption by them could throw upon the reputation of a veteran officer who had served his country for a lifetime without fear and without reproach. Fortunately for General Dyer, his case has been investigated in a time of peace and when the angry passions of the war had cooled. He has thus found the justice which assuredly he would never have met with had his trial taken place while a Stanton shook the shadow of his Turkish beard over the War Office, and played the Bashaw unhindered with the lives and liberties of free-born men.

Now that daylight is dawning, what has President Grant to say of the case of General Fitz-John Porter? It is not General Porter, but President Grant, who will be put on trial before the bar of history if he, a soldier, suffers the term of his Presidency to slip by without ordering a soldier's due of honest investigation and impartial inquiry to be meted out to a fellow-soldier most foully wronged—whatever be the truth about the substance of his conduct—in the form of the inquisition to which he was subjected and by which he was robbed of the immediate jewel of a soldier's name.

THREE MONTHS OF GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is easy enough to say that Grant is a failure, and perhaps from this very case many have hastily said it. Are the facts such that men must say it after deliberate thought? It is at least quite certain that Grant's decadence in one sense is clear; he is not what the people fondly thought him; he does not realize the generous national expectation of his career, and hence he has fallen from that height which popular estimation had accorded as justly his. But is it not possible that the people in their enthusiasm placed him at a point that no man would seem to fit when looked at in cooler moments? Did we not expect too much of him? Did we not in one humor expect him to do things that in another humor and with our jealousy of one-man power we even would permit no man to do? It is an old fault of the world that it exaggerates its heroes, and then contemns them that they do not come up to the false measure. Here for ages has the world been standing with folded hands before the grand conception of Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage. Patriots and soldiers have accepted it on canvas and mused it in verse with peculiar melancholy. Well, Marius never sat there at all. It was only a figure of speech. Must we then scout the old democrat altogether because he sat down many a muddy mile from the place we have pictured him sitting? It is for this nation not to vote as a failure in any captious spirit that man to whom it owes the final success of its great efforts; but if he is a failure, there is an equal duty plainly to say it.

But what did the country expect of Grant? It expected broadly the administration of the Government on new principles. It expected a reversion of the primitive system—that is, a revolution against the office-holders, against a sort of political and official oligarchy, that in an immunity of fifty years had come to look upon the Government patronage as exclusively its own. If we consider only this point fairly, we shall see that Hercules had but little to do by comparison with what we expected of our straightforward soldier. For what were the carnivorous birds of Lake Stymphalis, the mad bull of Crete, the Lernean dydra, the Nemean lion and the wild boar of Eurymanthus but so many ideal types and figures of the ferocity, recklessness, roaring, grumbling, shrieking, and tossing of the politicians, mad for place and plunder? We expected too much. But then it must be assented that we have got much less than we might even reasonably have looked for. We have got nothing, and here it is that absolute failure is obvious. Grant was relied upon to do all, because in his whole career he had seemed a man of common sense, common honesty, and resolute purpose. But his resolute purpose has become puerile vacillation; his common honesty is nepotism, or worse; and common sense is the quality of all qualities that the administration is most without.

Pressed to exclude the grovelling politicians from office, General Grant was ready to meet the public view of the necessity of such a course; but he immediately confounded with these grovelling politicians every public man whose name had strong party affiliations. How great a blunder this was is seen in the reflection that in such a crisis as we have recently passed through all men disposed to serve the country faithfully in civil life, and who were men of force, became necessarily party men. By the terms of his exclusion, therefore, he forced himself to a choice of respectable, good-natured nobodies. Can the American people be persuaded that there is nothing between that extreme and the miserable place-holders of the corrupt cliques? On this principle Grant's Cabinet was made. Disgusted with the result, he then fell into the other blunder of giving up his efforts altogether, and politicians of the worst stripe had a freer sweep than they have had before this long while. Here is failure. In a rude age of the world's history so simple a soldier as the second Caliph could remember that "the family of Omar had enough in Omar," and did not need office. He could advise his successor, also, "not to prefer his relatives above all others." For a President in this age to conspicuously indicate his indifference to precepts so soundly based in all views of public morality and official purity is a great error.

We are, it must be remembered, only in the third month of Grant's Presidency. Popular enthusiasm has cooled his disappointment. Anticipations of a vigorously honest discharge of public duties have faded away, and the common laugh is at the ridiculous anti-climaxes of Grant's reforms and the disproportion between what he has done and what he might have done. But the causes of the failure so far are not in the grain of the man He may have been misled as to his own powers and qualities, and the praise of his reticence may have given him the notion that wisdom consisted in holding one's tongue—a notion that materially damaged the constitution of the Cabinet. We still believe that there is in the fibre of this man what we want to make a President of the right sort; but the President is not there already made. Some of the greatest careers of political history began in failure. Grant can scarcely become so laughable a figure as that great genius of modern politics, the Emperor of France, has been, and George Canning was once a great failure also. We shall be reconciled with the failure we chronicle in this third month, if from this point Grant shall address himself to his great duties with something of the energy and patient persistency he has shown in another sphere; for in that way, but not otherwise, he may yet make his Presidency a great success.

SICKLES AND THE "TRIBUNE."

From the N. Y World.

We did the *Tribune* more than justice in supposing that it might possibly object to such an outrage upon the national character as the appointment of General Sickles to represent the United States in the Spanish capital. The appointment has actually been made, and the *Tribune* thanks Heaven and the President for the blessing in this handsome manner:—

"General Daniel E. Sickles, yesterday commissioned United States Minister to Spain, served his country gallantly during the war, aided with marked wisdom and great executive capacity in the reconstruction, and goes out to the liberal Government of Spain a *faithful representative of the men who have preserved the United States a nation, and guaranteed the success of republican institutions in their last and greatest trial.* To these qualifications he adds culture and *social qualities befitting the station;* and, with the *record he has made in our history,* he needs neither recommendation to the liberal authorities to whom he is sent, nor defense against the malignant detractors he leaves behind him."

We have italicized the most touching and appropriate phrases of this truly beautiful tribute to a virtuous and noble citizen. How exquisitely agreeable it must be to the thousands of respectable and reputable men who have "served their country gallantly during the war" to be informed that the *Tribune* considers them to be both almost and altogether such as General Daniel E. Sickles! And what a pretty contribution to the world's opinion of the great republic it is which the *Tribune* makes when it declares General Daniel E. Sickles to be a "faithful representative of the men who have preserved the United States a nation!" The two most felicitous points, however, in this unique composition are the homage paid by the *Tribune* to the "social qualities" of the assassin of Philip Barton Key, the "gallant" man who, after using his wife's confession of her shame to save his life, complacently condoned the crime which he declared had driven him madly into murder, and the graceful allusion of the *Tribune* to the "record" which this person "has made in our history."

The *Tribune* claims to be not only the "gentleman's newspaper" of the period, but the organ also of the "intelligence and virtue" of the United States. "Malignant detractors," of course, are unworthy of notice. But we submit that the *Tribune* owes it to the rising generation to republish from its own columns for May, 1859, the interesting and characteristic "record" made "in our history" at that time by this model of the best "social qualities" whom it now blazons forth as the ideal "representative" of American intelligence and American virtue. De Quincey wrote a famous essay once on "Murder considered as a Fine Art." The *Tribune* may and ought to match it now with a paper on "Murder considered as a means of Social Culture and Moral Training."

JAMES FISK, JR., AND HIS LIBELS UITS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We see it announced in some of our exchanges that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has discontinued his libel suits against the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Tribune*. What may be his motive for so doing we do not know. Whether he has concluded that his character cannot be injured, or that it has been so badly damaged as to be beyond repair, we are not informed. Probably, however, the sums for which he has sued those journals—a paltry $100,000 in each case—do not seem to him adequate to the emergency.

No such objection holds in our case, and we trust he does not intend, for that or any other reason, to discontinue the suits commenced against the *Times*. We want those suits tried. They allege damage to his character to the amount of a million and a quarter—a sum which, if recovered, will do something toward patching up his reputation, and may even bolster up his failing credit for a little longer. The amount claimed is certainly respectable. By means of swearing that he resides in Massachusetts, he has succeeded in bringing the suit in a Federal Court not overburdened with business and presided over by a learned, able, and industrious judge; and now that the regular theatrical season is drawing to a close, Mr. Fisk, Jr., can find leisure to attend to the suit and thus bring it to a speedy trial.

There are several points involved in Mr. Fisk's career, and especially in his financial operations, which, for the information and protection of the public, ought to be thoroughly cleared up, and a libel suit affords the best possible means of bringing this about. The history and nature of his relations to the Erie Railroad—the amount of bonds he has caused to be issued, the amount of money he got for them, and what has become of it, are all points of very great interest to a great many people. In the various railroad suits that have been had, he has managed to evade them all; but in a libel suit he cannot do so, and we propose to avail ourselves to the fullest extent, and for the public good, of all the opportunities which the law affords us for making the investigation thorough and satisfactory. We shall have the opportunity, first, to prove the truth of everything we have said of Mr. Fisk; next, to show, by its relation to the public interest, that it was said with good and justifiable motives; and finally, that Mr. Fisk's character is one which cannot possibly be injured by anybody, to one hundredth part of the extent he imagines it to have been injured by us. In the course of such a trial, covering so large a field and involving so many points as this one does, we shall be able to show a great many things which could not possibly be elicited in an ordinary controversy growing out of business relations.

We protest, therefore, against Mr. Fisk's discontinuing the suits he has commenced against us. The various little attempts he has made at bullying or black-mailing us into silence or acquiescence in his views and purposes are of no consequence, and we are quite willing to overlook them. We do not propose to change our course of comment upon Mr. Fisk and his financial operations in any respect, or in the least particular. The only effect his proceedings can have will be to enlarge the field of comment, and sharpen the public interest in the whole affair.

But it is greatly for the interest of the public that the suits should go on. Fisk, Jr., is a phenomenon—one which the public ought to understand a good deal better than they do. The three-tailed calf, or the horned seal, was a commonplace, everyday affair by the side of Fisk, Jr. His operations in Wall street and elsewhere have been more curious than the performances of Aladdin, Blue Beard, and Signor Blitz put together. It will not do to let such a natural curiosity pass away, and join the megatheria and ichthyosauri of antediluvian days, without a more thorough exploration than he has yet received. A trial, in a United States court, of the suits he has commenced, will give a first-rate chance for such a dissection as will leave nothing to be desired. It ought to be *ante-mortem*, for the sake both of the subject and of the spectators; so we beg Mr. Fisk, Jr., to lose no time, but push the trial forward as rapidly as possible. He will find us quite ready for active operations. But he must not be surprised if the parties to the case, plaintiff and defendant, should change places during the trial.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

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WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
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JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
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1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotoil, Satine, and Jaues Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1.60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2.50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1534 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

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H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

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PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
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$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
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THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
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Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

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GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
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OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
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LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

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WORK & MILNE,
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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA.

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ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 3 6

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
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PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
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HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
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MERRICK & SONS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Lilleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
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OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Cuas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kloeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
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CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday: Martin O'Brien, 29 years of age, residing at 413 North Twenty-first street, arm broken. Thomas Hill, (colored,) 37 years of age, residing at 620 Pine street, two fingers cut off by a machine at Lippincotts' paper factory. John Daley, 30 years of age, residing in Jamesville, Pennsylvania, foot badly injured. Edward Harris, 28 years of age, residing at 307 Gaskill street, arm broken.

—Patrick McGetrick, aged forty-five years, residing at Dutch Creek, about seven miles above Trenton, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting himself in the arm. He was taken in charge by the police.

—Last evening, Archibald Yeanden had his foot crushed at Green lane by the down train on the Germantown Railroad. He was taken to the Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 143¾.

—General Butler will leave Washington to-day.

—There is to be no election in Texas until next November.

—$100,000 in specie was shipped from New York to Havana yesterday.

—Secretary Rawlins and Postmaster Creswell visited Baltimore yesterday.

—The City Councils of Charleston are said to be indulging in disorderly sessions.

—Commissioner Fisher has appointed two colored men as clerks in the Patent Office.

—General Sickles has not yet formally accepted his appointment as Minister to Spain.

—Twenty-seven barges are loading iron ore at St. Louis for Pittsburg and other points.

—A man was killed in New York yesterday, by the falling of the roof of a spring factory.

—Hereafter Secretary Boutwell will sell $2,000,000 of gold per week instead of $1,000,000 as heretofore.

—A business meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in Boston yesterday.

—A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., to-day, to investigate the charges against Judge Busteed.

—A young man, named Augustus Daughert, committed suicide in Baltimore yesterday by shooting.

—Commander William E. Hopkins has been ordered to the Navy Yard in this city as equipment officer.

—The receipts from customs at this port from the 10th to the 15th instant, inclusive, aggregated $255,715.

—W. Kyzomowski has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

—Fifty clerks in the Register's office, and twenty in the Navy Department, will be dismissed on the 1st proximo.

—The singers of the Boston Jubilee chorus, three thousand in number, had the first rehearsal on Wednesday evening.

—Secretary Boutwell sold one million of gold yesterday, $800,000 worth at 143-77 and 143-85; $200,000 worth at 143-80, 143-81, and 143-91.

—The sessions of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The next meeting will be held in this city.

—Major Moore, of San Antonio, Texas, had an interview with the President yesterday, and advised him of the political affairs in that State.

—A large boarding-house in Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. One man perished in the flames, and several persons were severely burned.

—The canal boat M. G. Wethertree, of the Whitehall Transportation Company, went over the dam across the Hudson river, near Fort Miller, last evening. Captain Chase's wife and child were drowned.

Foreign Affairs.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected, unless they are withdrawn or greatly altered.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor has given his sanction to the Public Schools bill passed by the Reichsrath.

MADRID, May 20.—Castellar made a great speech to-day in the Cortes, in favor of establishing a Republic, and eloquently referred to the example of the United States and praised their form of Government with enthusiasm. There is great agitation in favor of the Republic in Barcelona and Saragossa.

LONDON, May 20.—The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present, and made a strong speech. The crowds in the streets sang the "Marseillaise" and made other unlawful demonstrations, and many were arrested by the police.

At Thiers disorders are also reported, and at the election meetings the people shouted, "*Vive Ledru Rollin! Vive Barbes!*"

LONDON, May 20.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 12th inst. 149 persons have been arrested in Paris for inciting political disturbances, and of these only 17 have been discharged. A popular demonstration is reported at Nismes, where the people sang the "Marseillaise." At Bourges the prison was forced by a crowd of political agitators, and one of their leaders, who had been arrested, was released. In the department of Aube, during the electioneering tour of M. Pereire, a riot took place in which blood was shed.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen, of Ireland, have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, May 20.—The Oxford crew has commenced to practise for the contest with the Harvard Club. The four men selected are:—Benson, bow; Yarborough, Tinn, and Derbyshire, stroke. Neilson will probably be coxswain.

The London rowing clubs have challenged the Harvard Club.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of filibusters which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua, and the steamship Salvador has gone to some other point. It is impossible for expeditions to effect a landing at any point on the coast between Havana and Nuevitas, as the Spanish cruisers are numerous all along that line, and in any other part of the island it would be difficult for expeditions to find a foothold, owing to the watchfulness of the Government.

Sympathizers with the revolution complain of Admiral Hoff's despatches, published in the American papers, but the intelligence given in these despatches is as reliable and correct as can possibly be obtained under the circumstances, and can be objected to only because it discredits the exaggerated reports which are set afloat by Cuban partisans.

Admiral Hoff enjoys the intimate confidence of the American residents here. The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have burned the towns of Manicagua and Sabanaca.

Sugar is dull at 8¾ reals for No. 12 D. S. Exchange unchanged.

—Napoleon has ordered Gratiot, the noted French artist, to paint a life-size portrait of General Grant for the Versailles gallery.

—An echo in Woodstock Park, Oxfordshire, England, repeats seventeen syllables by day, and twenty by night.

—An exhibition has been opened in Rome of the anniversary presents to the Pope. There are 116 objects in all.

—An English clergyman identified his Bible in Court from the marks of its having been used as a razor strop.

—Two sailors deserted from a vessel off the Marquesas Islands lately in a tub, but were upset, and had to swim back.

—Rev. C. C. Everett, of Bangor, will deliver the oration before the alumni of Bowdoin College on Tuesday afternoon, July 13.

—Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of Yale College, delivered the commencement address before the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—The father of a Cornell student who sent as an item in his cash account, "Charity, $30," replied, "I fear that charity covers a multitude of sins."

—Twelve students have been suspended and two expelled from the institute at Fairfax, Vt., for conversing in public places with the opposite sex.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.—William S. Stokley, presiding.

A note was received from Mayor Fox informing the Chamber that the bridge crossing the stream known as Gunner's Run, in the Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Wards, is in a condition, of dangerous dilapidation.

Accompanying the note was a report made to his Honor by the Chief of Police representing that within the city limits there are twenty bridges, all of which are either in a precarious condition of decay or in urgent need of preventive treatment. During the past two months the chief enumerates the loss of seventeen lives through casualties resulting from the bad condition of these bridges.

The documents were referred to the immediate consideration of the Department of Highways.

An invitation was received from General Prevost, commanding First Division P. M., for the presence of the body in their official capacity on Monday next, and a review by them of the expected parade. The invitation was accepted.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to tender to ex Governor Curtin the use of Independence Hall for the reception of his friends previous to his departure for Russia, was adopted.

Mr. Bumm presented the resignation of Mr. Richard Wildey from the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia. Accepted.

A petition for the restoration to service of the Independence Engine Company was presented by Mr. Barlow, and referred to Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Fox reported an ordinance to change the boundaries of the first division, Twenty-fifth Ward, and creating a new division therein. This was agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon, of the Committee on Water, reported a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe in Hedding, Bucknell, Jackson, Sepviva, and other streets. Adopted.

An ordinance by Mr. Cattell, authorizing additional leases of Girard lands in Schuylkill and Columbia county, was passed.

A resolution was adopted permitting the erection of a temporary edifice at Twentieth and Montrose streets, for temporary use by the congregation of the new Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, for purposes of public worship.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably with regard to the appointments of John M. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes, and all were confirmed.

Mr. Cramer reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $1000 to the Board of Health, for a steamtug for quarantine purposes.

Mr. Ritchie submitted an ordinance appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse building in Noble street above Fifth, in the Twelfth Ward. The amount to be reimbursed out of and to be hereafter created. Agreed to.

Common Council ordinance authorizing the sale of nineteen acres of the Almshouse grounds for the sum of $8000 an acre was taken up.

Mr. Hodgson favored the sale of the property, but advocated the doing so by the medium of an auctioneer's sale. He referred to the case of the lease of the Tobacco Warehouse at $8500 more by public outcry than Select Councils had agreed to take for it. The Legislature has compelled the city to build a costly bridge over the Schuylkill. The completion of that bridge will enormously enhance the value of the Almshouse property. The nineteen acres thus to be given away would produce to the city $800,000. This part is one of the choicest of the tract. It contains abundance of gravel, and that is what the city just now needs. To build the bridge will increase the debt of the city a million of dollars. The water works must have another loan of a million and a half; and with a debt of $42,000,000 the people are not in a position to endow a college at the expense of interests so important. Keep on as we are now doing and the taxes of the people will soon reach the figure of $4.80 in the $100. Mr. Hodgson favored the placing of the proposed college in Fairmount park.

Mr. Franciscus took directly opposite grounds; he pronounced the institution to be an honor to the country, and a matter rising far above the value of dollars and cents. The people of Philadelphia generally are interested in this matter. They will richly endow this institution. One gentleman alone is ready to present to it a library of greater value than that owned by any corresponding institution in the country. Mr. Franciscus deprecated that spirit which begrudged to an institution gratuitously educating so many impecunious young men, the privilege desired for increasing its usefulness. Mr. Franciscus dwelt upon the insignificance of the mere dollar, compared with the advantages derivable from its transfer to such an institution of learning as the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hugh McIlvaine cited a long list of recent sales of real estate in the vicinity of the Almshouse with the prices that it brought; at the very lowest rate the Almshouse property proposed to be given to the University for $8000 an acre, is worth $35,000. Let the streets be opened, and in a very short time this property would realize to the city $5,000,000. Its location is commanding much more so than a collegiate institution need require.

Mr. Smith favored the proposed sale to the University because the present property of the institution would give a site for a row of stately stores, and paying into the City Treasury a sum in taxation that it will never receive while occupied as at present. The city can well afford to make this sale. No other city would be so chary in dealing with such an institution as the University of Pennsylvania.

An amendment was offered to limit the parcel to be sold to the University to an area of 400 feet square.

Mr. Barlow moved that further consideration of the matter be postponed for three weeks. Agreed to.

A resolution directing official investigation into the statement that police warrants have been forged was adopted.

The ordinance to make an appropriation for a clock and alarm bell to be placed in the Shiffler Hose House, was concurred in. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—President Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

The following business was transacted:

From the Mayor was received a communication inviting members of Councils to be present at his office to participate in the salute and review of the First Division Pennsylvania Militia on Monday afternoon next. The Mayor states that Major General Charles M. Prevost has, on behalf of the Division, tendered him the compliment of a marching salute with the opportunity to review the command. The invitation was accepted.

A communication was received inviting Councils to attend the quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute at Musical Fund Hall to-day. The invitation was accepted.

From Dr. James McNichol was received a communication representing that the chalybeate spring in Fairmount Park possesses valuable properties in addition to iron, and asking for an analysis of the water. Referred to Committee on Health.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution requesting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention on the afternoon of May 27, to elect eight Port Wardens and three Trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Works. Passed.

A resolution was passed calling the attention of the Contractor to the filthy condition of the streets in the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Hetzell, from the Sixteenth Ward, offered a petition of business men in the Fifteenth Ward asking for the reinstating of the Independence Engine Company. Referred to Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Mr. Stockham presented the resignation of Mr. Richard Wildey as member of the Board of Port Wardens. Accepted.

Mr. Wagner submitted a communication from Mr. Joseph Harrison who offers to sell to the city 325 acres of land in the Twenty-third Ward, as a site for a house of correction. Referred.

The Survey Committee, through Mr. Bardsley, chairman, reported a resolution for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the resolution to change the name of a portion of Bedford street in the Fourth and Twenty-sixth Wards. Passed.

Also, a resolution to plan Sanderson street from Sixteenth to Seventeenth; Harshaw street from Fitzwater to Catharine, and Walden street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second on the plan of the city. Passed.

Also, an ordinance directing the building of sewers on Twenty-fourth street from Walnut to a point eighty feet north of Locust, Thirty-eighth street from Sansom to Walnut, and Kessler street from Brown to Coates. Passed.

The same committee also submitted an ordinance approving the plan for the superstructure of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount. This was postponed.

An ordinance to create a loan for the building of the bridge was referred.

Mr. Stockham, from the Committee on Port Wardens, submitted an ordinance providing for the sale of the lease of Poplar-street wharf for a term of one or three years. Agreed to.

Mr Willits, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,000 to the Commissioner of City Property for the rebuilding of two sections of market-houses on South Second street.

Mr. Hetzell opposed the ordinance on the ground that he was not in favor of making any extra appropriations. He moved to refer. Agreed to.

The same committee submitted an ordinance prohibiting persons other than farmers from occupying street stands. Referred.

The resignation of Mr. Henry Huhn as a member of the Committee on Markets was submitted and accepted.

Mr. Evans offered an ordinance rearranging and fixing the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Second Ward. Passed.

An ordinance creating a new division in the Twenty-sixth Ward was recommitted to the Committee on Election Divisions.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, reported the following bills:

Resolution to pave the intersections of Ash and Dickerson street. Passed.

Resolution to open Toland, Fifth and Nineteenth streets. Passed.

Ordinance to construct a sewer on Eighth street, from Willow to Green street. Passed.

Ordinance making an appropriation of $17,500 to pave Vine street from Delaware avenue to Third street, and Race street from Delaware avenue to Second street with Belgium blocks. Opposed by Mr. Hetzell, and referred.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution instructing the Highway Department to construct the sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from Filbert street to the south side of Market, as ordered by ordinance, provided the owners of the properties on the line of said sewer pay any excess of the cost of the same over and above the amount allowed by ordinance. Passed.

Resolutions to change the place of voting in the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and to change the name of Bedford street, west of Twelfth, to Kater, were referred, the former to the Committee on Election Districts and the latter to a special committee.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

Resolution to lay water pipe on certain streets.

Resolution tendering the use of Independence Hall to Andrew G. Curtin.

Resolution in reference to certain forged warrants.

Resolution authorizing the delivery of certain deeds.

Ordinance authorizing the erection of a temporary church edifice at Twentieth and Montrose streets.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $10,410 for rent, furniture in new schoolhouses, &c., was referred to the Financial Committee of Common Council.

The bill making an appropriation of $30,000 for a new school-house in the Twelfth Ward was also referred to the Financial Committee.

Mr. Dillon offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to enforce the ordinance relative to the numbering of houses. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing free baths on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Referred. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 38	MOON SETS	2 28
SUN SETS	7 16	HIGH WATER	9 49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 8
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	May 8
Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 11
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 11
France	Liverpool	New York	May 12
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	May 12

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	New York	London	May 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	May 20
England	New York	Liverpool	May 21
India	New York	Glasgow	May 21
Austrian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 21
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 24
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer E. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Gyda, Lovold, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed schr Bertha Souder; off Duck Creek, barque Geo. Henry, from Liverpool; off Reedy Point, a barque painted white.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque F. Reek, Denker, 49 days from Bremen, with mdse. to Harjes & Co.

Schr D. B. Everett, Jones, 7 days from Havana, with molasses to Jarden & Co.

Schr Susan R. Colt, Morris, 8 days from Smyrna, Del., with railroad ties and hoop poles to Conquest & Lowber.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Mason, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Sloop Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lochinvar, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 19th instant.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 18th inst.

Barque Louise, Delphy, hence for Cronstadt, was off Deal 5th inst.

Barque F. A. Souder, Payne, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, was spoken 13th ult. lat. 28 N., long. 37.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.

Barque Fanny Lewis, Gillen, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence, at Key West 4th instant.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, Tucker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Brig P. H. Todd, Maguire, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst.

Brig Condova, Eddy, cleared at Matanzas 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig S. A. Jenkins, Vaughan, hence for Elsinore, was off Penzance 6th inst.

Schr J. C. Hertz, Gray, hence, at Antigua 19th ult., and sailed 22d for Sombrero.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, was loading at Trinidad 12th inst.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland; Clara Davidson, Jefferson; J. B. Clayton, Smith; W. B. Darling, Baxter; Paugusset, Waples; and Susan, Chase, hence, at Boston 19th instant.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Schrs J. M. Broomal, Douglas, and W. Bement, Penny, sailed from Portsmouth 17th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Alexander, Baker, hence, at Mystic 17th inst.

Schr C. H. Tolley, Buntinz, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Digiston for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and Lottie, Taylor, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst. for Baltimore.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Alexander, Baker, hence, at Mystic 17th inst.

Schr C. H. Tolley, Buntinz, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Digiston for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and Lottie, Taylor, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst. for Baltimore.

Schrs Millard Fillmore, Chase, from Boston; Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher; and Salmon Washburn, Cook, from Taunton, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. schr Adelia, Holder, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., from Providence for St. John, N. B., was in collision night of 17th, with schr Frank Palmer, from Philadelphia for Boston, and had mainsail badly split.

Schr S. L. Russell, before reported ashore at Quogue, L. I., remains in the same position. The sea makes a clean breach over her, and she is hourly expected to go to pieces.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Portuguese Government has given notice that a red buoy has been placed on a wreck off Loo Rock, Funchal roads, Madeira.

The buoy lies in about 30 fathoms water S. ¼ W. from the Loo Rock.

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within half a cable of the buoy.

Captain Norton, of the ship Sandusky, at New York from Bordeaux, reports observing in north latitude 44 deg. 9 min. 30 sec., west longitude 23 deg. 1 min., a rock apparently 15 feet above the level of the sea. The weather at the time was perfectly clear, the sea calm but discolored, and the ship being within one mile, the observation for latitude and longitude was excellent. The position of this rock, which is not laid down on the charts, is about eight hundred miles west from Cape Finistere, in the track of vessels from the Bay of Biscay to the United States. An English steamship was recently lost on a rock off the coast of Portugal, which may have been a recent upheaval similar to the one mentioned above.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.

STORE AND OFFICE

NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED

DRAIN PIPES,

With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.

DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,

HOT-AIR FLUES,

HOPPERS,

GARDEN VASES,

STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS

Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,

5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 tf

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 6

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. 2 25 3m

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

1 26 tuths6m No 6 South SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ADELIA HASSE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 5 6tuwsa* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,

5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S

Large Establishment,

4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 3 9m*

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 37½c. per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SUMMER LINENS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS; FOR BOYS' WEAR.

PRICES RIGHT

We intend that our customers shall always find OUR GOODS RELIABLE, AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. 2 30 wfm1

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

AND

Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES; Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,

4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,

TAYLOR & BROWN'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Photographic Portrait Gallery,

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as

IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,

5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his

NEW MUSIC STORE,

No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 200 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
A. S. PENNOYER.....BUSINESS MANAGER
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 21,
Farewell Benefit and positively last appearance of Mrs. C. RICHINGS BERNARD, when will be presented Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA,
with the following artists in the cast:—Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Miss A. Mirehkar, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, and Peakes.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when will be presented Wallace's Grand Opera,
MARITANA.
Positively last performance of the present combination.
MATINEE PRICES.
Admission.....75 cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Family Circle.....50 cents

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 21,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
the Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS (formerly ROSINA SHAW),
when will be presented the beautiful Play of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
Kathleen Mavourneen, with songs.....ROSE WATKINS
Terence O'Moore.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
To conclude with the side-splitting Comedietta of
IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.
Mr. Augustus Hotwaughter.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
Mrs. Angelina Hotwaughter.....ROSE WATKINS
MONDAY—MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
Benefit To-night of
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN.
MADLLE SOHLKE will make her farewell appearance in America in two favorite dances,
CHING-CHOW-HI and JEANETTE'S WEDDING.
Miss Susan Galton and Mr. Thomas Whiffin in cast.
"FLORETTE" THE CRICKET,
first time in America as an opera, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, May 24.
MISS SUSAN GALTON AS THE CRICKET.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Manager.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS ELISE HOLT.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
AND
MEPHISTOPHELES;
OR, THE AMBASSADOR FROM BELOW.
MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2 P. M.
Will shortly be produced, the grand classical and mythological Burlesque entitled
PARIS; OR, THE JUDGMENT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. R. CRAIG.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 21,
THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER,
LE GLADIATEUR,
a new Burlesque,
THE TOODLES,
and the SPITFIRE.
Mr. Craig in Four Pieces.
Saturday—Great Bill—Four Pieces.
Monday—Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Comedian.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
PROGRAMME FOR
MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 1869.
1. Piano Solo—Transcription Rigoletto.....F. Liszt
Mr. THEODORE MARTENS.
2. Romanza from "Martha".....Flotow
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD.
3. Concerto in A Major (3 parts)—a. Allegro Maestoso; b. Adagio Sentimentale; c. Rondo Pastorale....Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
With Organ and Piano Accompaniment.
4. Cavatina—"La Capriccioso".....Blumenthal
Miss S. W. BARTON.
5. "Mountain Visions".....Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
6. Piano Solo—"La Belle Amazone".....Loesschorn
Mr. THEODORE MARTENS.
7. "The Wanderer".....Schubert
Miss S. W. BARTON.
8. Song—"Alice".....Ascher
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD.
9. "Greeting from Afar"—Large posato e. Rondo Capriccioso.....Ole Bull
OLE BULL.
With Organ and Piano Accompaniment.
10. Duet—"Una Notte e Venezia".....Arditi
Miss BARTON and Mr. MACDONALD.
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN, Composor and Accompanist.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
FAMILY CIRCLE.....FIFTY CENTS
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

CHESNUT STREET RINK
VELOCIPEDROME FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10½ P. M.
Admission, 10c. Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents. 5 19 4t

NEW YORK CIR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

NO POWERFUL nation on the globe is more anxious to avert a gigantic war than the United States. The rallying cry of the last Presidential campaign was, "Let us have peace." The American people are strangely misunderstood by superficial observers. It requires years of provocation to drag them into active hostilities. They fight the Indians only because they cannot cultivate their fields and extend their settlements without driving off the savages. They fought Great Britain in 1776 and 1812 mainly because she warred against their industrial interests. The late war arose from a desire in the South to perpetuate an antiquated and infamous labor system, and the North reluctantly took up arms because the existence of the Republic was imperilled. Orators may fume in the Senate or out of it, for years, without a gun being fired or a drop of blood being spilled. But when a frontier settler is massacred, and his neighbors become alarmed by the fear that they, too, will in turn be assailed, the red men must beware! When an overt act follows a long train of insults and injuries heaped upon a patient people, the slumbering spirit of the nation bursts out, as it did in the Revolutionary period, after Lexington; in the second war with Great Britain, after the search and seizure of our vessels; and in the North, after the Rebel batteries were opened on Fort Sumter. The people want nothing better than a fair chance to work, without being assailed, or oppressed, or insulted, or wronged. They are not lured away by vain dreams of foreign conquest, nor prone to enter upon wars of revenge or propagandism. They have resolutely refrained from interfering in the affairs of other countries, and ask only to be allowed to attend to their own business. They set up no pretensions like those arrogated by Great Britain to rule the seas, and to greedily clutch possessions in all distant portions of the world with one hand, while, with the other, they are setting bounds to the progress of their neighbors. They never estimated more highly the blessings of peace than at the present moment, while the recollection of the late war, with all its attendant horrors, is still fresh, and while the burdens of the debt are still pressing heavily upon every tax-payer. And yet the whole English press is teeming with endless discussions of the probabilities and prospects of a war with the United States because, forsooth, the insulting and ridiculous Alabama treaty was rejected, and because an American Senator announced that we did not intend to be humbugged by a piece of roast-beef and plum-pudding diplomacy. Even Goldwin Smith, who, residing among us, should have known better, has followed the cue of the London alarmists and furnished a new current to their tempest in a teapot by writing from Boston to the British metropolis that he holds himself "prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country!" And, not satisfied with this exhibition of timidity, he has recently delivered a speech at Ithaca in which he gave utterance to the foreboding that even now "the Angel of Death may be setting his mark, with unseen hand, on the door of many an American and English home."

All this talk is either arrant nonsense or something still more contemptible, an attempt to prevent by British bluster the newly-appointed American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Motley, from entering into a calm and statesmanlike discussion of the existing dispute. The Alabama claims have so long remained unadjusted that further delay is a matter of comparatively little importance to us; and if Great Britain can afford to allow the question to remain open, and to permit her own conduct during the Rebellion to become an established precedent for our imitation when John Bull's ox happens to be gored, there is little necessity for any further discussion of the subject. For years our Alabama claims were scouted by the British Ministry. It was only when the Fenian movement showed how easily the weapons turned against us in the hour of our calamity could be employed for the capture of Canada or the liberation of Ireland, that British statesmen were seized, not with remorse or regret, or a desire to do us justice, but with a fear that the day might be near at hand when they would be imperilled by their own destructive devices. They could well afford to pay us a few millions—ay, hundreds of millions—to balance the old account, and to restrain us forever from doing for the rebels against Great Britain the kind service they rendered to the rebels against the United States. This country has sought no war, and will seek none. It remains with Great Britain to close the present controversy or to suffer it to remain open. If her action was right and her conduct irreproachable, she has nothing to fear, for at the worst we will only follow her own rule. But if she was wrong, and is sincerely anxious to atone for her iniquity, let it be accurately measured. If your crown is cracked, and your adversary proposes to heal your wounds by giving you a farthing as damages, to prevent retaliation, he adds insult to injury, and you sacrifice your self-respect by accepting his paltry compensation. You should either play the part of the good Christian and forgive him freely, or if the quarrel is, as in the present instance, an old one, bear the grudge in mind and keep yourself free to settle it in your own way at your own convenience. The latter policy is precisely what Great Britain fears, and her journals and orators are annoyed only because we have shown our unwillingness to accept her paltry shilling.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

IN the year 1684 Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian clergyman who came to this country from Ireland, organized a church at Snow Hill, Maryland. From this beginning has sprung a religious denomination which at the present day is divided into about a dozen branches, each with a distinct and independent organization, including in their ranks 7524 clergymen and a membership, according to the latest statistics, of 925,716. At various times divisions occurred in the denomination, the most important of them being that which separated the largest branch of the Church into what are generally termed the Old School and the New School sections. The schism resulted from a dispute concerning the publications of the American Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly of 1837 having adopted a series of resolutions condemning the works issued by this society as tending to promulgate views which were not altogether orthodox. Four of the presbyteries of the Church upheld the society and its publications, and the General Assembly adopted another resolution exscinding or excommunicating them and their representatives. When the General Assembly of 1838 met, representatives from the four exscinded presbyteries presented themselves, but were denied admission. This action resulted in the formation of the so-called New School Assembly, composed of the representatives of the four excluded presbyteries and of such others as sympathized with them. The breach has become wider and wider until the present time, when the membership of the New School connection, as will be seen from the statistics given below, falls about one-fourth only below that of the Old School branch.

The close of the great Rebellion witnessed a general tendency among the membership of all bodies, civil, social, and benevolent, as well as religious, towards union. This has especially been the case among the various branches of the Presbyterian Church, and several movements looking towards a harmonious combination of all these sections have been inaugurated. The one which presents the strongest prospect of fulfilment, and which is pre-eminently desirable as a working basis for the final union of all the branches, is the proposed settlement of the differences between the Old and New School connections, on a platform upon which both branches can take a common stand. The General Assemblies of these two connections are now in session in New York city, and it is understood that a large share of their time and attention will be devoted to the discussion of the terms of union heretofore proposed, which are given in full in our news columns. The friends of religious harmony and concerted action for the moral and social elevation of the human race have good cause to anticipate the best results from the contemplated union, if it should be achieved; and as the ablest and most influential men in both Assemblies are committed to the project, its prospects are of the most flattering character.

As a matter of interest in this connection, we give the number of ministers and members in each branch of the Church, according to the latest and most reliable returns. The size of the two denominations styling themselves the Reformed Protestant Church, but known popularly as the German Reformed and Dutch Reformed, are also given, as they are practically branches of the Presbyterian Church, and there is some prospect that they may in time be brought into the united fold. The names and extent of the various branches are as follows:—

	Ministers.	*Members.*
Old School	2330	252,555
New School	1870	184,687
Total, two main branches	4200	437,242
United Presbyterian	401	65,612
Reformed Presbyterian	77	8,487
Cumberland Presbyterian	927	84,249
Southern Presbyterian	786	76,949
Other branches	159	10,000
Total, regular Presbyterians	6550	682,539
German Reformed	505	183,669
Dutch Reformed	469	59,508
Grand total	7524	925,716

If this grand reunion should be consummated, the Presbyterian Church would at one stride become one of the largest and most potential denominations in the United States, finding its sphere of usefulness and extent of influence increased in a far greater proportion than the mere nominal accession to its strength.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY.

YESTERDAY, in Select Council, after an animated discussion of the ordinance to sell a portion of the Almshouse property to the University of Pennsylvania, which passed Common Council last week, was deferred for three weeks. There was a very vigorous opposition to the project in Select Council, and we hope that before the matter comes up for discussion again, the members will give it their careful consideration, so as to be able to speak and vote upon it intelligently. The great bugbear with some of the members appeared to be that in selling the tract of ground to the University at the proposed price, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for twenty acres, the city would not realize as much for it as under other circumstances. Leaving out of the question the duty of the city to deal with the utmost liberality in a case of this kind, we believe that the amount offered by the University will be acknowledged to be a fair equivalent for the land under existing circumstances. As Mr. Smith of the Twenty-second ward remarked, the opposition to the measure was based upon fictitious values, and there was no one to offer a dollar for the land until the University proposed to purchase it. The very fact of the University having made a proposition of this kind immediately put up the value of the land, and Councils should not seek to take advantage of the circumstance in dealing with an institution of learning which is an ornament to the city, and which should receive all possible encouragement from the public. So long as the Almshouse remains where it is, the Blockley property will be depreciated in value, and the location of the University buildings on a portion of the tract of land will be the first and most effectual step towards procuring the removal of the Almshouse and enhancing the value of all the property in the neighborhood,

A few years ago Councils agreed to give the Penn Squares to certain institutions for nothing, upon a very uncertain understanding that the public were to derive some benefit from the operation. The same objections that existed in that case cannot be urged against the selling of a section of the land on the west bank of the Schuylkill for a fair valuation to the University of Pennsylvania, and it does not become the city of Philadelphia to put itself in the position of a land speculator in an affair of this kind. The University has received very little encouragement and support at the public expense, and considering the important influences that such an institution exerts in a community, the least that can be asked is that the dealings of the city with it shall be conducted in a spirit of liberality.

The question in the minds of some members of Select Council seems to be a certain immediate advantage to the treasury in dollars and cents that might possibly be gained by the disposal of the land in question in some other manner. The real merits of the case, however, are above and beyond all this, and the exact amount of money that the city will gain is a comparatively small consideration. The University authorities are exerting themselves with energy to raise their institution to the highest rank among the colleges of the country, and the citizens of Philadelphia are immediately interested in their efforts. New buildings, with ample grounds, have become imperatively necessary if the University is to make any decided advance, and it is also necessary that they should be situated within the limits of the built-up portion of the city. The Almshouse grounds, which it proposes to purchase, are of no particular use at present, and they offer the only location suitable for the purposes of the University.

It is perfectly proper that Councils should give this matter careful consideration and deliberate discussion, and in the three weeks that will elapse before it comes up again for consideration there will be ample time for reflection, and an investigation of the subject in all its bearings. We believe that the city would be the gainer by concluding the proposed bargain, and we hope that the action of Select Council will be only influenced by a spirit of liberality, and a desire for the real benefit of the public.

WHO PROJECTED THE PACIFIC RAILROAD?

SINCE the completion of that great national enterprise, the question which forms the caption of this article has been asked a hundred times, and as many times answered by different authorities in different States. New York claims George Wilkes; Missouri claims Benton; Georgia claims Toombs; other States claim others; and General Sherman, in his despatch to General Dodge, published a few days since, claims for himself and Messrs. Seymour & Co., of San Francisco, the honor of being among the first.

Now since so many have claimed the honor of projecting this great undertaking, it may not be out of place for the people of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, the rest of the country, to know that to one of the old Keystone's most valued representatives justly belongs a position of prominence and credit among the men whose names will pass into history as a part of the frame work of this great national enterprise.

George Wilkes claims that he, as early as 1844, wrote, suggested, and worked to forward the building of a railroad to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic. And in this Mr. Wilkes is probably correct, but we find no official record of the matter until 1846-7, when Mr. Benton, in the consideration of the Morse telegraph enterprise, touched upon the subject, and the question still continued dormant. On June 23, 1848, however, the Hon. James Pollock of Pennsylvania, the present Director of the Mint, took hold of the matter, with a vigor which did him and his constituents credit, and succeeded in having a committee, composed of the following-named gentlemen, appointed to take hold of the subject:—

Hon. James Pollock, Hon. R. Toombs, Mr. McClelland, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Venable, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Melay.

The committee investigated the matter fully, and, guided by the enthusiasm of Mr. Pollock, submitted a unanimous report favorable to the undertaking. The chairman, in reporting the action of the committee to the House, prefaced his remarks with the following language:—

"The proposition, at first view, is a startling one. The magnitude of the work itself, and the still greater and more magnificent results promised by its accomplishment—that of revolutionizing morally and commercially, if not politically, a greater part of the habitable globe, and making the vast commerce of the world tributary to us—almost overwhelm the mind. But your committee, on examination, find it a subject as simple as it is vast and magnificent, and see no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its successful accomplishment."

The report of the committee was accepted, but owing to the many difficulties which presented themselves (the almost unknown condition of the country being one), and Mr. Pollock soon after returning to private life, the matter was again permitted to sleep in Congress. Mr. Pollock, however, continued his advocacy of the subject, in private circles, and in a lecture delivered before a literary society of Lewisburg, in this State, made use of the following prophetic language: "Whatever questions may arise in your minds as to my sanity, I tell you now that there are ladies here present who will no doubt live to see the day that they will drink tea from China, which shall have been brought to their doors from the far-off Pacific coast by rail." The other day an invoice of tea was received at St. Louis which had been shipped at San Francisco but a few days before. Thus the language of the young advocate was verified and his hopes fulfilled.

In writing this we have no desire to take from or add to the record of any man, but are prompted by a desire to give honor where honor is due, and to show to the people of Pennsylvania that, while the people of other States may be proud of the part they have taken in the great national highway, we, as Pennsylvanians, are in no way behind the rest, but are fully up and, perhaps, ahead of others who make a greater ado over the matter.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following June magazines:—

The *Atlantic* has the following table of contents:—"Malbone: an Oldport Romance." Part VI and last. By T. W. Higginson; "Norembega." By John G. Whittier. "The Hamlets of the Stage," First paper. "Earthquakes." By N. S. Shaler. "The Foe in the Household." Part IV. By the author of "Victor and Jacqueline." "By the Roadside." By Celia Thaxter. "Bird's Nests." By John Burroughs. "Buddhism; or, The Protestantism of the East." By James Freeman Clarke. "A Carpet-Bagger in Pennsylvania." Second paper. By J. T. Trowbridge. "China in our Kitchens." By C. C. Coffin. "The Pacific Railroad"—Open. Third paper. By Samuel Bowles. Reviews and Literary Notices.

Our Young Folks has an attractive variety of stories, poetry, sketches, and pictures, which the young folks will appreciate.

Onward, Captain Mayne Reid's magazine for young America, progresses onward with steady strides. The June number is an improvement on its predecessors, and it has an abundance of that very attractive kind of literature which Captain Reid's admirers most delight in.

The Riverside is up to the usual mark of excellence. Hans Christian Andersen contributes one of his pleasant little sketches, and the other articles present a sufficient variety to suit all readers, grave as well as gay.

The Eclectic has a fine steel portrait of the Emperor Alexander II of Russia for a frontispiece, and its contents are made up of judicious gleanings from the best foreign periodicals.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us the June number of *The Galaxy*, which we have already noticed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 4

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mrw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
J. E. CALDWELL & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m§p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.
Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.
5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 20t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
2 16

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.
W. L. GILROY,
5 1 stoth9t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
5 18 5t rp BELOW ARCH STREET.

CLOTHING.

Spring Has Actually Come!

Sing! Sing!! Sing!!!
Of the joyous Spring!
The air is filled with the myriad notes
That chirp from the birdies' tender throats,
And the opening flowers
And the leafy trees
Are wagging about
In the freshening breeze.

The blackbird's note and the thrush's song
Proclaim that Spring is coming along;
And the frog, in his muddy overcoat,
Grunts out his low, monotonous note,
And the growing boys to their parents say
That they want new clothes this month of May.
And Father and Boys go, one and all,
To Rockhill & Wilson's GREAT BROWN HALL,
And buy the fine clothes of which we sing;
For man and boy they are just the thing
For the present season of Merry Spring.

Spring is welcome! and ROCKHILL & WILSON have prepared a joyful welcome for every man and every boy who comes for Spring Clothes.

Greater assortment than ever!
Finer goods than ever!
Choicer styles than ever!
Better fits than ever!
Lower prices than ever! and
A warmer welcome than ever!

AT
The Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 wfm2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 18 5t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT.—GERMANTOWN, ON RITTENHOUSE Street, west of Green, a first-class cottage, 10 rooms. Inquire on the premises. 5 21 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 112§ GIRARD Street. 2 11

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED. Sold everywhere. Only five cents. It

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED; contains "Cousin Frank," a thrilling love story. It

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,
"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,
For sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED; contains Comic Illustrated Base Ball Columns. It

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

RAILROAD LINES

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS Train, On SATURDAY, May 22, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9 A. M.; due 12.25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5.00 P. M.; due Philadelphia at 8.22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice.
W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
Camden, May 20, 1869. 5 20 2t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,
AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents
For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,
A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the
Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,
Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT,
5 14 rp PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. (3 10 4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Advertised to Run on the 23d Inst.
Has Been Postponed
UNTIL JUNE 6.
D. H. MUNDY,
5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, ENLARGED; contains "Governor Geary's Spiritual Photograph." It

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rp§f] GEO. R. MERSHON

FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM CONTAINS "Victorien Sardou," by RITER FITZGERALD. It

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Gonestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm§

THE WHIPPING-POST AGAIN.

Dobb Takes up the Cudgel in Behalf of Dobbs—He Resents a Dastardly and Fiendish Attack Upon his Good Name, and Wants to Bring our Correspondent to Justice.

Delaware appears to be thoroughly aroused at last. We give in full, verbatim, another communication which has been elicited by the letter of our New Castle correspondent, published on Monday last, descriptive of the great dogging scene in the jail yard which transpired on the previous Saturday:—

New Castle, May 20th, '69.

Gents

My attention has been called to an article in your Paper of May 17th, in which the writer after abusing our State, our town, our Judges, Juries &c makes a most dastardly & fiendish attack upon my good name, here, where I have lived 35 years the only effect has been to produce a feeling of intense indignation, but I have a large circle of relations & friends in all parts of the country, (and a respectable paper like yours, no doubt reaches almost every locality in the U. S.) what their different feelings may be is not for me to say, but what I have to request is, that you will send me immediately the name & address of your veracious correspondent, so that proper steps may be taken to bring the slanderer to Justice.

I Am

Editors Evening Telegraph. Very Respectfully

Wm. H Dobb

On turning this epistle over to our correspondent, we are presented with the following response:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1869.

Wm. H. Dobb, Esq.—

My Dear Sir:—I must respectfully, yet firmly, decline to furnish you with my name and address. "Justice," according to the fashion in which it is meted out in the virtuous State of Delaware, is of such a peculiar character, that I am not at all anxious to subject myself to the ordeal. On persona grounds, I would much prefer to fall into the clutches of Fisk, Jr., and be locked up over night in Ludlow Street Jail, with a million dollar libel suit hanging over my pocket, than to stand before a New Castle jury and run the risk of a conviction of slander which would doubtless consign me to the pillory for an hour or so, and the infliction of thirty odd lashes upon my bare back, to say nothing of three or four years' residence in the jail and the ornamentation of a convict's jacket for six months or more after my release. No, Mr. Dobb, your Delaware "justice" is altogether too severe to be palatable, even to conscious innocence, and the invitation conveyed in your very polite note of yesterday is therefore "declined, with thanks."

But really, Mr. Dobb, I cannot close without expressing my intense surprise at the mere fact of your existence, and my still greater astonishment that such a model citizen of Delaware by the name of Dobb should have confused himself with the exuberant and entirely imaginary Dobbs. This confusion is quite inexplicable and unaccountable to me, inasmuch as I am not aware that you have ever been known by the name of James G. Dobbs, Sr. The exuberant individual whom I selected as a counterpart to "the Democratic nigger" was known to me by name, but for the reasons stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, I thought it best to suppress his true cognomen. If this were to be done, why should I not have styled him Dobbs? I was not aware that there was residing in New Castle a man by the name of Dobbs, and your letter still permits me to indulge in that belief. Suppose I had styled him Smith, or Brown, or Jones, or Tompkins, or any other name which, by its extreme redundancy, has become public property, to be played upon at will or whim, what would have been the result? Don't, I pray you, attempt to encroach upon the copyrighted *role* of Fisk, Jr., for you will surely come to grief if you should attempt it.

In conclusion, permit me to subscribe myself, with expressions of the highest consideration and regard, simply

Your obedient servant, WASHTENAW.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Bernard will have a farewell benefit this evening, when Verdi's opera of *La Traviata* will be presented. The career of the Richings troupe will form a remarkable chapter in the history of operatic music in this city. The success of the present organization was due almost entirely to the wonderful energy and untiring industry of Mrs. Bernard, and at the close of the last season of her very effective combination her services ought to receive a suitable recognition at the hands of the public of Philadelphia. We hope that a crowded audience will be in attendance this evening.

To-morrow afternoon *Maritana* will be given as a farewell performance.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Craig will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Upstone Spout" in *The Pretty Horsebreaker;* as "Spartacus" in a burlesque on Dr. Bird's famous tragedy; as "Toodles;" and as "Tobias Shortcut" in *The Spitfire.* There is plenty of attractive metal in this bill, and as all the seats are already sold, those who wish to obtain good standee positions should go early.

On Monday Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian will appear as "Sir Patrick O'Pienipo" and as "Morgan O'Rattler." Mr. Collins is a first-rate performer in his line, and as he has not appeared here for several years, he will doubtless attract crowded houses.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Rose Watkins will have a benefit this evening, and will appear in the romantic Irish drama of *Kathleen Mavourneen* and the farce o *It Takes Two to Quarrel.*

On Monday Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear in the drama of *St. Mare; or, the Soldier of Fortune.*

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Elise Holt will have a benefit this evening. The performance will commence with a farce entitled *Mephistopheles; or, The Ambassador from Below,* and will conclude with the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia.* A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit this evening, when he and Miss Susan Galton will appear in *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Jeanette's Wedding.* Mad'lle Sohlke will give two of her favorite dances. This is the last appearance of this graceful danseuse in America. Mr. Whiffin is an excellent comedian, and he has done much to sustain Miss Galton and to make the Theatre Comique popular. We hope that his benefit will be a brilliant success.

There will be no matinee to-morrow in consequence of the dress rehearsal of the new piece entitled *Florette the Cricket,* which will be produced on Monday. This is an adaptation of Madame George Sand's story, set to music selected from the most popular operas, and we are assured that it is remarkably effective. In the shadow scene the celebrated aria from *Dinorah* will be introduced.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, on Eighth street, above Race, will wind up its season in Philadelphia to-morrow. This is a first-class organization, and those who admire fine equestrianism should see it before its departure. Performances this afternoon at 2½ and this evening at 8.

AT THE AMERICAN a matinee will be given to-morrow, when an attractive programme will be presented, in which all the artists will appear.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of his course on Anatomy and Physiology this evening, at Concert Hall. Subject, "Organs of Digestion," etc.

OLE BULL will give a grand concert on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, assisted by Miss S. V. Barton, Mr. William Macdonald, Mr. Benjamin Own, and Mr. Theodore Martens. This will be Ole Bull's last appearance in this city. The sale of seats commences to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mrs. F. Mordaui, which will be given on Saturday, May 27, at the Academy of Music, promises to be a grand affair. The Arch Street Theatre company and other artists will appear, and a first-rate programme will be presented.

MR. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* on Wednesday evening next, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Company. Seats can be secured at Trumpler's.

A THEATRE IN GERMANTOWN.—We understand that the people of Germantown intend erecting a building suitable for first-class dramatic and operatic representations, and those interested will meet at the office of C. Keyser King, next door to the depot, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the matter. It is an undertaking worthy of the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the Twenty-second ward, and we wonder that such an improvement has not been accomplished years ago.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; so, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALLOWAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

\$5'90.

5 and 90—LETTER CARRIERS standing in a row.

5 and 90—UNIFORMS, fitting so-so.

5 and 90—GRUMBLERS—Yankees, French, and Dutch.

590—Cents each charged too much For their GREY UNIFORMS—Oh! how can it be, INFORMATION WANTED OF THAT FIVE-NINETY.

I DEFY COMPETITION. CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Continental Hotel.

ATHLETIC VS. INTREPID.—The match between the above clubs, which was prevented by the rain on Wednesday, will be played to-morrow, on the Athletic grounds, Seventeenth and Columbia avenue. Judging by last Saturday's game, it will be worth seeing.

WONDERFUL "STANDARD BITTERS."—S. A. H McKim, M. D., of Washington City, speaking of Speer's wine, says:—"So much pleased have I been with it, that I have introduced it into the Washington Asylum, to which I am the physician." His wine is the base of his Bitters, made bitter by what are in daily use by the Medical Faculty. They only need a trial to recommend them. Sold by druggists.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

CUBA.—
The Cuban egg is being hatched
Into some sort of chicken;
Our *Nestors* say it must be watched,
If dangers round it thicken.
They would have scorching *Spanish flies*
To hasten in Cuba-tion!
But Doctor Fish *so* rarely tries
An *outcard* application,
Besides, we've farm enough fenced in,
To keep our labor humming,
And mines of wealth to work, whence *tin*
To pay our paper 's coming.
And MARVIN'S SAFES, to keep them both
From rascal hands' invasion;
"Let us have peace," for we are loth
To fight without occasion.

Safes for sale by

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.—It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie" show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and above all, as a PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STAPLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble"—a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—Foremost in the long list of sewing machines stands one which we can conscientiously recommend to the public, and that is the PARHAM.

This justly celebrated machine has only been in the market a brief period of time, but it has already achieved a popularity second to none in the country. Its transcendent merits alone have produced this result, for without aid of any other description, it has fairly BOUNDED into public favor, and been pronounced on all sides the very perfection of sewing machine mechanism. Orders, far and wide, are being daily received for it, showing conclusively that a really meritorious article, on its own reputation only, will work its way even to the remotest portions of our widely extended country. This universal recognition of the immense superiority of the Parham over its numerous competitors, is a just return for the labor bestowed upon the perfecting of the machine before it was permitted to take its place as a competitor of the other sewing machines—good, bad, and indifferent—in the market. Years of anxious labor and patient research were bestowed upon it by its inventor, Mr. Charles Parham, and it was not till he had attained a point as near perfection as could be that he desisted from his task, and offered the benefit of his matchless invention to the public. That public has not been slow to appreciate his labors, for although the capacity of the Parham manufactory is ample for the turning out of from five hundred to six hundred machines per week, its facilities, great as they are, will have soon to be largely increased, so extensive is the demand already for the Parham machine.

The Parham possesses many superior features not found in any other sewing machine, but there are two of its peculiarities to which we desire to draw the special attention of the public. These are *the wonderful ease with which it runs* and its *noiselessness of operation.* Those who know the serious derangement to female health that frequently results from hard running and labor-exacting machines, will see in the introduction of the Parham A POSITIVE BLESSING to users of sewing machines; while the comparative quiet which characterizes its working will equally commend it to all members of the households in which its pleasing ministrations are made available. It is, also, elegant in style and finish; exceedingly simple in construction; perfectly free and untrammelled in all its movements, and *makes perfect work on every description of material.*

In short, it is, as we have said, the very perfection of sewing machine mechanism, and as such it is offered to the public with the full consciousness that it will be found all *and even more* than it is represented. An inspection of it at the salesrooms of the Parham Sewing Machine Company, No. 704 Chesnut street, will develop the truth of all that is said of it in this article, and satisfy the most skeptical that it is as far ahead of all its competitors as the first sewing machine invented was ahead of the simple needle in the hands of the patient toiler so pathetically depicted by Hood in his matchless "Song of the Shirt."

☞ *WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST*
☞ *WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST*
☞ *WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST*
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Our Spring and Summer Clothing ☜
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☞ *WE ARE NOW RECEIVING*
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT ☜
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☞ *BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.*
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☞ *BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.*
☞ *BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.*

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, part of whom work from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., we keep up the supply for our counters.

The new goods now receiving are:—
CHEVIOT SUITS.
TRAVELLING SUITS.
BLUE CHESTERFIELDS.
OLIVE CHESTERFIELDS.
DAHLIA CHESTERFIELDS.
BROWN CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

☞ *An extra large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, is the cheapest place to buy China and Glassware in America, as a glance at the quotations below will convince any person familiar with the price of such goods.

Every article sold is warranted just as represented, and all goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation offices free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Gold Band French China Dining Sets, 160 pieces	$85'00
White " " " 150 "	37'00
White Stone China Dining Sets, 92 pieces	15'00
22 different styles Decorated Dining Sets, all new designs, at prices to defy competition.	
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	12'50
White " " " 44 "	8'00
White Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces (cups with handles)	4'25
White Stone China Chamber Sets	3'00
White French China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	2'00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1'25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2'25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1'50
Cut Glass Tumblers, per dozen	1'25
Pressed Glass Tumblers, per dozen	'90

And an immense stock of Fancy Goods at a still greater reduction from former prices.

Call and examine these goods, and a compare them with any house in this city or any other.

MARRIED.

KITCHEN—ECKEL.—On Tuesday morning, May 18, 1869, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, assisted by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Dr. FRANK A. KITCHEN, of Springtown, Pa., to ANNIE M. ECKEL, of this city.

STRAUS—LOBE.—On the 17th instant, at the Hanover street Synagogue, by the Rev. Dr. B. Szold, Mr. WILLIAM H. STRAUS to ANNETTE, daughter of Isaac Lobe, Esq., all of Baltimore.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—On the 19th instant, SARAH A., wife of Amzy A. Beardslee, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Getz, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Passyunk road, below Philadelphia Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock.

CLAVEY.—On the 19th instant, JOHN CLAVEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Oriental Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., and the Southwark Engine Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1105 Evans street (above Federal and below Third), on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery Vault for interment.

DAVIS.—On the 19th instant, ALBERT LEWIS, son of John H. and the late Harriet Davis, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 305 N. Twentieth street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

FRIEL.—On the 19th instant, MICHAEL FRIEL, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1422 Jessamine street (east of Fifteenth, below Christian), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

GALLAGHER.—On the 20th instant, PATRICK, son of James and Rosy Gallagher, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2028 Rittenhouse street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HORTON.—On the 17th instant, Miss FANNIE, eldest daughter of John and Rebecca Horton, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sunday School of the Hancock M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 220 East Thompson street, below the Frankford road. Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at the Hancock M. E. Church, thence to the Hanover Street Burial Vault.

HUHN.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE HUHN, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John R. Huhn, No. 422 S. Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock.

MCCORMICK.—On the 17th instant, WM. JAMES MCCORMICK, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company; Fame Council, No. 15, U. O. A. M.; Washington Lodge, No. 29, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1120 Sophia street, Sixteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's M. E. Church.

SHUGARD.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHUGARD, relict of the late George Shugard, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susan Dager, No. 1016 N. Fourth street, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Germantown.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, SARAH LOUISA, wife of J. Lloyd Smith, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Van Brunt, in her 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 965 Franklin street, on Monday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.

All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1'75 per yard, formerly $2.

20-inch wide, extra quality, $2 50, formerly $3.

21 to 22 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.

Black Satins, at $2, $2'50, and $3.

The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.

Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.

Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.

Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children; every new shape in the finest braids.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.

French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

Laces, Malines, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.

Give us a call; it will repay your trouble.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 5 18 6trp No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.

Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.

Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.

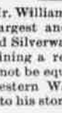
5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Fragrant, Durable and Reliable for defending clothes from injury by Moths. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston, factures, and all druggists sell it. New size for 50 cents, 5 20 3t

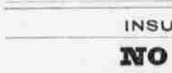
HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5sp



JOHN L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, has opened a new office for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 702 CHESNUT Street ("Press" Building, Room No. 4, second floor), where he will be happy to see his old friends and all who wish his Phrenological opinions. 5 15 7trp

POINT BREEZE PARK.



POINT BREEZE PARK.—Annual Subscribers' tickets for the year ending March 31, 1870, entitling the holder to admission and use of the track, can be obtained of the Lessee, at Park, or at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street. 5 21 2t

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address J. F. OAKE, 29 thstu2t* Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

CARD.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Having satisfactorily proven to "Custom House Officers" that the

KID GLOVES

Seized were not contraband (on our part), the balance is now for sale at

OLD PRICE, \$1'30, TO CLOSE OUT.

Also, the entire stock of a CHESNUT STREET FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE, consisting of

Gents' India Gauze, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, at less than half price.

Gents' fine made up Linen Drawers.

Gents' Lisle and Berlin Gloves.

Gents' French Castor Driving Gloves, slightly spotted, 75 cents up.

Gents' and Boys' India Tanned and Buck Gloves.

An immense stock of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., reduced to close.

500 Silk Fans, cheapest goods ever offered.

Brown and Black Silk Extension Fans, 50 cents, from auction.

Linen Fans, 12½, 15, and 25 cents.

50 pieces extra fine Canton Matting, 38 cents; last lot to be had at price. 50 per cent. less than carpet store price.

Closing out DRESS GOODS at reduced prices.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs. 5 20 3trp

REDUCTIONS!! ALTERATIONS!!

Being about to make some improvements to the front building occupied by us, it becomes necessary forthwith to close out a large portion of our stock, so that the balance can be condensed in the rear during the work. To effect this we have

LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED

Our prices, and cordially extend an invitation to our friends and the public to share in the bargains. 11 7 fsm

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT on Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 13 PHILADELPHIA.

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,

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ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfmlm

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,

NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS.

3 27 3mrp

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

JAPANESE SILKS,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

AWNINGS

Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Veranda Curtains and Tents of all kinds.

PITKIN & CO.,

5 21 fmw6t No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

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JUNE MAGAZINES.

TURNER BROS. & CO.,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

HARPER, ATLANTIC,
GODEY, LIPPINCOTT,
PETERSON, ONWARD,
YOUNG FOLKS, ETC. ETC.

All the New Books at less than Publishers' prices.

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Beautiful Snow, and Other Poems.

BY J. W. WATSON.

Third Edition now ready. Price, \$1'25.

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JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Contents:—Malbone: An Oldport Romance, Part 6 and last, by T. W. Higginson. Norembega, by John G. Whittier. The Hamlets of the Stage. Earthquakes, by N. S. Shaler. The Foe in the Household, Part 4. By the Roadside, by Celia Thaxter. Birds' Nests, by John Burroughs. Buddhism; or, The Protestantism of the East, by James Freeman Clarke. A Carpet-Bagger in Pennsylvania, by J. T. Trowbridge. China in Our Kitchens, by C. C. Coffin. The Pacific Railroad—Open (Third Paper), by Samuel Bowles. Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Contents:—The Story of a Bad Boy, Chapters 11, 12, 13, by T. B. Aldrich. Lawrence at a Coal-Shaft, by J. T. Trowbridge. Under the Palm-Trees, by Julia C. R. Dorr. Gardening for Girls, by the author of "Six Hundred Dollars a Year." The Spray Sprite, by Celia Thaxter. The World We Live On. Reef-Building Corals, by Mrs. E. C. Agassiz. Candy-Making (Second Paper), by Mrs. Jane G. Austin. After Pickerel, by Gaston Fay. The Last Voyage of Rene Menard, by J. H. A. Bone. Bobolink and Canary, by Mrs. A. M. Wells. A Few Words About the Crow, by T. M. B. The Rivulet, by Lucy Larcom. Round the Evening Lamp, and Our Letter Box.

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To Sunday-School Superintendents and Teachers.

NEW UNION EXPLANATORY QUESTION BOOK on the Harmony of the GOSPELS. Fifty-two lessons. Each question answered in full, dispensing with commentaries. Geographical portions with interesting illustrations from Oriental travellers. Price, 15 cents.

IMPROVED QUESTION BOOK on the Life of CHRIST, with the text. Arranged for classes of all ages.

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PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

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MARBLE BUILDING,

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Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3r

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct,* and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS, Importers and Manufacturers, 5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

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1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

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IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

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FIFTH EDITION

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

A New Proclamation to be Issued.

Telegraphic Facilities Between London and New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Minister to Hayti.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—After receiving his instructions from the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bassett, under the charge of Downing, the colored keeper of the Capitol restaurant, paid his respects to the President. He sails on the 27th inst.

Henry D. Cooke has issued cards for

A Grand Banquet

to be given to the Trustees of the Corcoran Art Building on the 27th inst. The President and his Cabinet will attend.

The Eight-Hour Law.

A proclamation relative to the proper observance of the eight-hour law has been prepared and will be issued from the Department of State It substantially provides that the pay for eight hours' labor shall be the same as for 10 hours, in all Government establishments, in accordance with the law of Congress.

The Lutheran Synod.

The Lutheran Synod, now in session here, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, as delegate to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. M. R. Starkenburg, of Pittsburg, as alternate.

A Colored Magistrate.

The Board of Police Commissioners has appointed a colored man to be Police Magistrate, the first of the African race in the District of Columbia.

FROM EUROPE.

Telegraphic Line from London to Valentia.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 21.—The new duplicate telegraph line to connect London and Valentia was completed to-day. It will be used solely for the transmission of cable business. Two Atlantic cables are now in working order, and hereafter one cable will be used exclusively for sending despatches from Valentia and the other for receiving, and there is no longer any reason why messages should not be transmitted almost instantly between London and New York.

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ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

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KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

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ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city West Philadelphia, Manayunk, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily	60 cents	per week.
12 " "	75	" "
16 " "	90	" "
20 " "	\$1'05	" "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

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AT RETAIL,

AT RIGHT PRICES.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce

THE WILL OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

The Provisions Affecting the College for Orphans.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, we present the following extracts from his will, affecting the Girard College for Orphans:—

"I give, devise, and bequeath to the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns, two undivided third parts of all the rest and residue of my said real estate, being the lands unimproved near Washita, in the said State of Louisiana, in trust, that, in common with the corporation of the city of New Orleans, they shall pay the taxes on the said lands, and preserve them from waste or intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and, at the end of said term, when they shall deem it advisable to do so, shall sell and dispose of their interest in said lands gradually from time to time, and apply the proceeds of such sales to the same uses and purposes hereinafter declared and directed, of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

"And I give, devise, and bequeath to the corporation of the city of New Orleans, their successors and assigns, the remaining one undivided third part of the said lands, in trust, in common with the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, to pay the taxes on said lands, and preserve them from waste and intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and, at the end of said term, when they shall deem it advisable to do so, to sell and dispose of their interest in said lands gradually from time to time, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such uses and purposes as the said corporation may consider most likely to promote the health and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans.

"And, whereas, I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor, and of placing them, by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty and ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children, as can be trained in one institution, a better education, as well as a more comfortable maintenance, than they usually receive from the application of the public funds: and whereas, together with the object just adverted to, I have sincerely at heart the welfare of the city of Philadelphia, and, as a part of it, an desirous to improve the neighborhood of the river Delaware, so that the health of the citizens may be promoted and preserved, and that the eastern part of the city may be made to correspond better with the interior. Now, I do give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate of every sort and kind wheresoever situate (the real estate in Pennsylvania charged as aforesaid) unto the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns, in trust, to and for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say, so far as regards my real estate in Pennsylvania, in trust, that no part thereof shall be ever sold or alienated by the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, or their successors, but the same shall forever thereafter be let from time to time, to good tenants, at yearly or other rents, and upon leases in possession not exceeding five years from the commencement thereof, and that the rents, issues, and profits arising therefrom shall be applied towards keeping that part of the said real estate situate in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia constantly in good repair, (parts elsewhere situate to be kept in repair by the tenants thereof respectively), and towards improving the same, whenever necessary, by erecting new buildings; and that the net residue (after paying the several annuities herein before provided for) be applied to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate; and so far as regards my real estate in Kentucky, now under the care of Messrs. Triplett & Brumley, in trust, to sell and dispose of the same, whenever it may be expedient to do so, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

"And so far as regards the residue of my personal estate, in trust, as to two millions of dollars, part thereof, to apply and expend so much of that sum as may be necessary, in erecting, as soon as practicably may be, in the centre of my square of ground between High and Chesnut streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the city of Philadelphia (which square of ground I hereby devote to the purposes hereinafter stated, and for no other, forever), a permanent college, with suitable outbuildings sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution as I direct to be established, and in supplying the said college and outbuildings with decent and suitable furniture, as well as books and all things needful to carry into effect my general design.

"The said college shall be constructed with the most durable materials, and in the most permanent manner, avoiding needless ornament, and attending chiefly to the strength, convenience, and neatness of the whole."

Here are inserted detailed directions as to the construction of the college buildings, after which the testator proceeds as follows:—

"When the college and appurtenances shall have been constructed, and supplied with plain and suitable furniture and books, philosophical and experimental instruments and apparatus, and all other matters needful to carry my general design into execution, the income, issues, and profits of so much of the said sum of two millions of dollars as shall remain unexpended shall be applied to maintain the said college according to my directions.

"The institution shall be organized as soon as practicable, and to accomplish the purpose more effectually, due public notice of the intended opening of the college shall be given—so that there may be an opportunity to make selections of competent instructors, and other agents, and those who may have the charge of orphans may be aware of the provisions intended for them.

"A competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents shall be selected, and, when needful, their places from time to time supplied; they shall receive adequate compensation for their services, but no person shall be employed who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department, of established moral character, and in all cases persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue.

"As many poor male white orphans, between the age of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be introduced into the college as soon as possible; and from time to time, as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be introduced.

"On the application for admission, an accurate statement should be taken, in a book prepared for the purpose, of the name, birthplace, age, health, condition as to relatives, and other particulars useful to be known of each orphan.

"No orphan should be admitted until the guardians or directors of the poor, or a proper guardian or other competent authority, shall have given, by indenture, relinquishment, or otherwise, adequate power to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, or to directors or others by them appointed, to enforce in relation to each orphan every proper restraint, and to prevent relatives or others from interfering with or withdrawing such orphan from the institution.

"Those orphans for whose admission application shall first be made shall be first introduced, all other things concurring; and as all future times priority of application shall entitle the applicant to preference in admission, all other things concurring; but if there shall be at any time more applicants than vacancies, and the applying orphans shall have been born in different places, a preference shall be given—first, to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in the city of New York (that being the first port on the continent of North America at which I arrived); and lastly, to those born in the city of New Orleans, being the first port on the said continent at which I first traded, in the first instance as first officer, and subsequently as master and part owner of a vessel and cargo.

"The orphans admitted into the college shall be there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed with plain but decent apparel (no distinctive dress ever to be worn), and lodged in a plain but safe manner; due regard shall be paid to their health, and to this end their persons and clothes shall be kept clean, and they shall have suitable and rational exercise and recreation. They shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammer, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages (I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages), and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant. I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words or signs; and especially, I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars.

"Should it unfortunately happen that any of the orphans admitted into the college shall, from malconduct, have become unfit companions for the rest, and mild means of reformation prove abortive, they should no longer remain therein. Those scholars who shall merit it shall remain in the college until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age; they shall then be bound out by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, or under their direction, to suitable occupations, as those of agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades, and manufactures, according to the capacities and acquirements of the scholars respectively, consulting, as far as prudence shall justify it, the inclinations of the several scholars as to the occupation, art, or trade to be learned.

"In relation to the organization of the college and its appendages, I leave, necessarily, many details to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors; and I do so with the more confidence, as, from the nature of my bequests, and the benefit to result from them, I trust that my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia will observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Councils, and other agents.

"There are, however, some restrictions which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said college is made, and to be enjoyed, namely—First, I enjoin and require that if, at the close of any year, the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of the said college shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the institution during that year, then the balance of the said income, after defraying such maintenance, shall be forthwith invested in good securities, thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but, in no event, shall any part of the said capital be sold, disposed of, or pledged to meet the current expenses of the said institution, to which I devote the interest, income, and dividends thereof, exclusively:—Secondly, I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college. In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer. If the income arising from that part of the said sum of two millions of dollars, remaining after the construction and furnishing of the college and outbuildings, shall, owing to the increase of the number of orphans applying for admission, or other cause, be inadequate to the construction of new buildings, or the maintenance and education of as many orphans as may apply for admission, then such further sum as may be necessary for the construction of new buildings and the maintenance and education of such further number of orphans as can be maintained and instructed within such buildings as the said square of ground shall be adequate to, shall be taken from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to for the purpose, comprehending the income of my real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the dividends of my stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company—my design and desire being that the benefits of said institution shall be extended to as great a number of orphans as the limits of the said square and buildings therein can accommodate."

By a codicil to the original, reading as follows, the site for the college buildings was changed to their present location:—

Whereas, I, Stephen Girard, the testator named in the foregoing will and testament, dated February 16, 1830, have, since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces of land and real estate, and have built sundry messuages, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my intention to pass by said will: and whereas, in particular, I have recently purchased from Mr. William Parker, the Mansion House, outbuildings, and forty-five acres and some perches of land, called Peel Hall, on the Ridge road, in Penn township: now I declare it to be my intention, and I direct, that the orphan establishment provided for in my said will, instead of being built, as therein directed, upon my square of ground between High and Chesnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be built upon the estate so purchased from Mr. W. Parker: and I hereby devote the said estate to that purpose, exclusively, in the same manner as I had devoted the said square, hereby directing that all the improvements and arrangements for the said orphan establishment, prescribed by my said will, as to said square, shall be made and executed upon the said estate, just as if I had in my will devoted the said estate to said purpose—consequently, the said square of ground is to constitute, and I declare it to be a part of the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, and given and devised for the same uses and purposes as are declared in section twenty of my will; it being my intention that the said square of ground shall be built upon and improved in such a manner as to secure a safe and permanent income for the purposes stated in said twentieth section. In witness whereof, I, the said Stephen Girard, set my hand and seal hereunto, the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-one. STEPHEN GIRARD.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices or cash. 12 4§

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THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
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CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

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BUREAU VERITAS
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INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
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SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. E., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.
10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses, 20 Mules,
10 Army Wagons, 4 Ambulances,
2 2h. Wagons, 12 Carts,
2557 Wagon Parts or Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Gates, etc.;
809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.;
15000 H. and M. Shoes (new), 1 60-gal. Boiler,
[2400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 200 Table-legs, new,
1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
325 lbs. old Chains, 125 ft. Water Pipe,
115 sets Harness, assorted, 1850 ft. Leather Hose,
2800 Iron Bolts, 190 lbs. Lead,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts, 746 lbs. Zinc,
2 Bolt-cutting Machines, 2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine, 50 Lanterns, assorted,
81 Window-frames,
1 Anchor and Chain,
With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.
Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By authority of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.
At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 21st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.
At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEG," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.
The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfm6t

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We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1§

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 25.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Ducheme.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At 3 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday' June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 STEERAGE $35
To London 105 To London 40
To Paris 115 To Paris 47
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Liverpool $80 Liverpool $30
Halifax 20 Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F. 45 St. John's, N. F. 30
by Branch Steamer by Branch Steamer
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received a little work entitled "The Gold Key." This is called a dramatic story, and it purports to be a translation from the French. If this be so, the translator has succeeded in obliterating all traces of French style, and the suspicion is excited that it had its origin nearer home. The narrative is about one-half in dialogue, and the other half in the form of a series of letters. It is a story of love after marriage, and although slight it is interesting, and is pervaded by a high moral tone that will commend it to thoughtful readers.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* for May 29; *The Vocalist*, part 6, containing "Nothing else to do," and other popular ballads; *Godey's Lady's Book* for June, and *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for May 29.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the June number of *The Architectural Review*, edited by Samuel Sloan. This completes the first volume of this valuable periodical, which we are glad to see has now become firmly established. *The Review* is conducted with marked ability, it supplies a want that has long been experienced, and both practically and æsthetically it is up to a high mark of excellence. We wish it success in the future, and hope that its merits will be even more largely appreciated by those who are interested in architecture and building than they have been in the past.

—"In Earnest; or, Edith Palmer's Motto," is a story with a moral suited to the tastes of young readers; and "Olive's World" is a religious work adapted to Sunday School libraries.

ETRUSCAN ART.

From an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* we select the following paragraphs:—

"In treating of Etruscan art, it is not necessary to specify its antiquarian distinctions, but only its general characteristics. The best way to get at these is to study the contents of the tombs. They were excavated and built much after the plan of the dwellings of the living, with similar disposition of chambers or halls, corresponding to the room required for the dead, except when they took the form of mausoleums or monuments, and were made immense labyrinthian structures, whose ruins now seem more the work of nature than of man. Interiorly they were lavishly decorated with painting and sculpture in relief on the walls and ceilings. When first opened, these decorations are quite fresh and perfect. After an experience of the ghastly relics of modern sepulchres, it is with pleased astonishment one enters for the first time an Etruscan house of the dead. If it be a sepulchre hitherto undisturbed, the visitor finds himself, or he can easily so imagine, in the presence of the original proprietors. The apartments opening one into another have a look of domestic life, while the ornamentation is not confined to mythological or symbolical subjects, but is intermingled with scenes of social festivity, games, picnics, races, theatrical exhibitions, and whatever they enjoyed in their everyday world; thus indicating that they fancied they were entering upon a new life corresponding in many particulars with their old. It is another form of the Indian notion of new and better hunting-grounds in the land of the Great Spirit. But the good or evil past had much to do in their minds with the reception that awaited them. Guardian genii, effigies of the avengers of wrong, protectors of the good, symbols of immortality, occult doctrines put into pictorial life, these looked down on them from carved roofs and frescoed walls, which were further secured from wanton sacrilege at the hands of the living by figures of monstrous serpents and demon heads, or the snake-entwined visage of the terrible Medusa. There was so much of value to tempt the cupidity of even the heirs in the tombs of the wealthy, that it was necessary to render them awful as well as sacred to the common imagination. Indeed, there is room for believing that, while in some instances deposits of jewels and other costly objects were made in compliance with the religious customs, they were afterwards covertly withdrawn by means of a secret entrance known only to the persons interested, if not of the family itself; perhaps left expressly by conscience-hardened workmen for the sake of plunder. But, as enough has been already secured by modern excavators to stock the principal museums of Europe, it proves that the practice of burying treasures of art was in general respected among the old Etruscans, who, doubtless thinking to need them again, wished to have them within their ghostly reach.

"On entering a tomb at Volterra, I was surprised to see wine and food on one of the urns in the centre. I asked the peasant-woman—whose flickering torch cast a mysterious shadowy light over the pale figures that looked up to us out of great staring eyes, with their libation-cups or *paleræ* held invitingly out, as if to be filled—if the spirits of her ancestors still thirsted for the warm drink of their native hills. 'Oh, no,' she said, 'we put it here to cool for ourselves.' It seems one must come to Italy to learn best how to utilize the grave-chill otherwise than as a moral refrigerator or theological bugbear.

"If the tomb be anterior to the Roman fashion of burning the corpses, we often find the noble lady or great officer laid out in state on bronze biers and funeral couches, looking as in life, with their jewelry or armor on them, as prompt, to all appearance, for the pursuits of love or war as ever. Their favorite furniture, vases, bronzes, articles of toilet, and sometimes children's toys—the pet dolls and engraved primers—are placed about them ready for instant use. A few minutes' exposure to the air reduces the bodies to dust; but the records of their personal tastes and habits remain. The family scene of some of the sepulchres is made more real by rows of portrait statues in various attitudes placed on urns of sarcophagi, and arranged in order around the chamber, very much after the manner of a fashionable reception. In those days, guests more often reclined at banquets than sat upright. We see them, therefore, commonly in that position, and if husband and wife, decorously embracing or caressing, the arm of the man thrown lovingly over the shoulder of the partner of his home. Each is draped as in life, wearing their usual ornaments and insignia of rank. The base, which contains the ashes or bodies, is elaborately sculptured, sometimes in full relief, with mythological or historical scenes, or symbols and events relating to the deceased persons. The oldest and most common of these cinerary urns are coarsely painted and modelled in terra-cotta; but the finer are done in marble or alabaster, under Grecian influence, with occasional gilding.

"These tombs are the libraries and museums of Etruscan history. Without them, not only would there have been important gaps in the annals of the people, and, indeed, all real knowledge of their life lost, but modern art would also have missed its most graceful and precious models and patterns in bronze, jewelry, and plastic materials in general. These offer a most needed contrast to the graceless, clumsy, meaningless, or vicious styles of ornament which prevailed after the loss of mediæval art, and before a revival of the knowledge of the pure forms of the antique Grecian taught us what beauty really is. We may estimate the extent to which the manufacture of artistic objects was carried by this people by the fact that from the small town of Volsinium, the modern Bolsena, Flavius Flaccus carried off to Rome 2000 bronze statues. It is believed by many that the Etruscans were superior to the Greeks in the working of bronze, or anticipated them in perfecting it and the making of fictile vases. Each nation possesses a consummate art of its own, the origin of which in either was equally archaic and rude, while in time both styles in Italy became so intermingled that it requires a practised eye to discriminate between them, especially after Greek colonies settled in Southern Italy and their artists were employed throughout the peninsula.

"Etruscan art proper is as thoroughly characteristic and indigenous as is the Greek; but instead of a keen sense of beauty as its animating motive, there was a love of fact. It is essentially realistic, delighting in vigor and strength, and in telling its story plainly and forcibly, rather than with grace and elegance of expression. Before it was subjected to Greek influence, it was more or less heavy and exaggerated, with an unwitting tendency to the grotesque, faulty in detail, often coarse, but always expressive, emphatic, and sincere. Ignoring the extreme principles of Greek selection, it takes more to common nature as its guide. Nevertheless, it has a lofty idealism, or, more properly speaking, creative faculty of its own, which, as we shall see in its best art, inspires its natural truth with a feeling of the sublime. This supernal mystical element, which it has always exhibited, comes of the Oriental blood of the race. Grecian art is poetry; Etruscan, eloquence. Homer inspires both; but the difference between them in rendering the same thought is very obvious.

"I find an essential distinction in their ideas of death and the future life, as interpreted by their sepulchral art. Apparently the Greek was so absorbed in his sensuous enjoyment, or so shaken in his earlier faiths by the varied teachings of his schools of philosophy, that he formed no very precise notion of his condition after death. In its most spiritual aspect it was vague and shadowy, very beautiful and poetical in the interior sense of some of his myths, but lacking the exhortative and punitive character of the more fixed and sterner Egyptian and Etruscan dogmas. Respect for the gods, beauty, heroism, enjoyment, leaving the hereafter to expound itself, or viewing it fancifully; these were in the main the sentiments and feelings at the bottom of Greek theology. But the Etruscan was far more practical and positive, notwithstanding the large admixture of Oriental mysticism in his belief. Indeed this positiveness may be traced back to a strong element of unquestioning faith in Asiatic ancestors, whose imaginations were extremely susceptible to the spiritual influences of unseen powers, and were also opposed to the pantheistic ideas of the more intellectual Greeks. None had it stronger than the Persians and Jews. Descending from them, it rooted itself deeply in the creeds of Christendom—firmest and severest in Protestantism. As all know, whenever it has come in collision with science, religion is apt to require the latter to give way, or be denounced as heretical. In this connection it is interesting to note how far the Etruscan idea of the future coincides with Christian ethics.

Bismuth.

Bismuth is a metal which shines with all of the hues of the rainbow, and is so exquisitely beautiful, that, when it was first discovered, the miners called it Wiesenmatte, or meadow-lawn. The original name was soon contracted into Wismatt, then into Wismuth, by which it is at present known in Germany; and, finally, to accommodate the French, who have a constitutional objection to the letter W, it was called Bismuth, and this is the name by which all of the Latin races now know it.

The ancients make no mention of it; even Pliny, who knew a little of everything, is silent upon this point; and there would appear to be no "lost art" in which bismuth played any part. In fact, it is not more than a hundred years since a number of the most learned scientific men of Europe stoutly maintained that it could be made artificially, and was not, therefore, a simple body. After the properties of the metal became well understood, search was made for it everywhere, and it was found to occur native in a number of localities—the principal mines being in Saxony, where it appears associated with nickel and cobalt to the extent of 7 per cent.

At the mines the impure ore eliquated, or subjected to a sweating operation, and the drops of the metal, as they ooze out, run down the pipes into iron kettles. In this way the crude ingots are prepared for commerce.

Pure bismuth is a reddish-white metal, closely resembling antimony. It is so brittle that we can pulverize it in a mortar as we would a stone, and yet, at certain temperatures, it is more or less tenacious, and can be drawn into thin wires.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

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LUMBER UNDER COVER.

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WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

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C O

JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 23

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:30
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry)

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 9:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williams

[Continued from the First Page.]

guidance. May he not proudly point to the body of young men before him as the first fruits of his labors? And may not we confidently expect that the harvest will not cease nor the summer end so long as God provides such willing hands and noble hearts for the work? Success will inevitably follow such a cause, for we know that

"Right is right, since God is God—
And Right the day shall win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Mr. Chambers then expressed the thanks of the alumni to the authorities of the college, after which he addressed himself particularly to the alumni, saying:—

We must feel that no class of young men, in this or any other country, are bound together by ties so true and lasting as those which connect us. Through all life's toil and dust our hearts will still wear towards each other all the freshness of their youth.

The debt that the graduates of Girard College owe to the memory of the founder can only be paid by manly lives and good deeds. A grave responsibility rests upon us, involving not only mutual duties towards each other as children of a common benefaction, but the performance of a high and noble duty to society on behalf of those who are to fill these seats in the years to come. Our earnest aim should be to secure an acquittal by our own consciences of that responsibility which cannot be evaded.

The speaker then incited his hearers to a high and noble ambition, which, he said, will insure a full and easy performance of required duties, impart new dignity to our respective pursuits, and, by enabling us to take and hold a position in society, be a means of repaying to those who come after us the advantages we have derived from this great benefaction. It will do more. It will enable us to have a voice in the administration of this our old home and school. If we be but true to our God and ourselves, the day is not far distant when the Girard College graduates will have a potent voice in the conduct of the trust. We promise the citizens of Philadelphia that we will raise that voice for no sectarian or partisan purposes, but simply to assist in carrying out the designs of the founder, so beneficially felt in our own lives, and to perpetuate an administration that has given to this institution its present high character, dignity, and usefulness.

Address by William Ward, Esq., of Chester.

After the performance of another musical selection, William Ward, Esq., of Chester, was introduced. His address was quite lengthy, but we give the most important parts of it, especially those referring to the administration of the college:—

This Society of the Alumni, owing its foundation, Mr. President of the college, to you, was formed with the object of mutual advantage to the institution and the graduates; and, by bringing them together at least once in the year, to unite them closer in the bonds of brotherhood. No boy of the Girard College can swerve far from the straight line of rectitude so long as he will come—if only once a year—within the circle of his early home. The scenes and associations of his youth recalled, and the very atmosphere laden with recollections of purity and right, must awaken in him a sense of duty to himself and obligation to others that cannot fail to produce good results.

No graduate of Girard College, if true to himself and his teachings, can be kept down. Honesty, sobriety, close attention to business, and a proper use of the knowledge acquired here will attain, if not high position and wealth, at least respectability and competency, as certainly as the sun reaches the zenith at noonday. The will of Stephen Girard and the course of training in this institution naturally lead the large majority of its pupils into mechanical pursuits, and, surely, a more inviting field, at this era, cannot present itself. The time has gone by when name and wealth were only to be found in the forum, the clinic, or at the counting-desk; and the skilled American mechanic to-day occupies a position where no caste excludes him, no barrier bars the way to high places, and where fortune loves to rest.

I have worked for many a day myself at the power printing press, and blessed the intelligent mechanic that gave it to the world; I have seen with wonder, at a shipyard on the Delaware, the iron vessel growing, piece by piece, to completion—every rivet, bolt, and valve, and spar, and mast, and rope in place—until at last, her cargo in, she passed down the river to the sea; I have spent hours, with admiration and interest, at the large manufacturing establishments that cluster around my home, and watched the looms, and mules, and spindles weaving the delicate fabrics, and with machinery working the slender threads with more precision and care than the human hand. And I have thought that the mind could ask no prouder mission than its exercise in such applications of material resources to the cause of humanity and human progress.

But, brethren of the Alumni, there are grave practical duties of the hour that should receive our attention; for this noble benevolence of Stephen Girard, lavished so unsparingly upon us, creates reciprocal obligations. While no specific terms were imposed in the bequest, yet the spirit of a compact exists. That it has been faithfully performed on the one side, this assemblage of men and boys, the past and present recipients of his bounty, evidences and our own hearts corroborate. And may not our part be forgotten or slighted.

I believe it to be the religious duty of every graduate of Girard College, who has enjoyed its beneficences, as far as in him lies to guard the interests of this institution, watch jealously by its reputation, and the observance of the will of its founder, and promote the comfort and proper treatment of its orphan inmates. We know full well from past experience that our well-intentioned offices will never be required while the college remains under its present administration; but if the exigency should arise, at that cry for succor, as at a bugle call, we will muster, and ingrate beneath Brutus will be of our number be who withholds the last effort of his strength, or the last dollar of his store, from the cause of the fatherless and the friendless.

There is another duty of the hour which claims our earnest consideration. In the implied trust which I conceive the will of Mr. Girard, and an acceptance of its provisions, create for our performance, I recognize the obligation to use our energies and talents towards the furtherance of such means as honestly-formed opinion and deliberate judgment assure us will preserve this monument of his philanthropy in the purity of his original design, and best promote the accomplishment of his unlimited benevolence. Let me not be misunderstood as claiming for the alumni especial prerogative to prescribe the course of education and discipline in this institution, to dictate its course of management, or to point out a proper mode of appointment for its administration.

But, when questions touching the well-being of this college arise through the properly-ordained channels, in due legal course, and are pending—as they are at this moment—it is our privilege as men and citizens to speak, and it is our duty as graduates to raise our voices in support of what our own experience and honest conviction impress us is right. And I am confident that the unanimous endorsement of the Alumni follows me when I assert that the success, purity, preservation, and perpetuation of this grand philanthropy depend, ay, as for lifeblood, upon its removal far beyond the outermost circle of the current of faction and politics.

And now, brethren—pupils here—join hands with us, the alumni, in a cordial greeting to the President. Receive from us the endorsement that he will be to you, as he has been to us, a father and a friend, and give us in return a pledge that you will render to him willing obedience and earnest love.

And be you, Mr. Allen, witness to this plighted faith. Let this compact among President, alumni and students be the basis of a union "one and inseparable." May it establish the Girard College upon a foundation firm as the "surge-repelling rock," and open for the institution a career the future of which shall more than realize its benevolent founder's highest anticipations.

A number of college airs were then performed by the band, after which Robert M. Foust, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, delivered an address, which was listened to with the greatest attention throughout.

Speech of Mr. Foust.

Gentlemen of the Society of the Alumni of the Girard College for Orphans:—For many years past it has been a custom for the graduates of institutions of higher learning in this country to form associations for the promotion of literature and good-fellowship among themselves and the better to advance the reputation and interest of their Alma Mater. Some have based their organizations upon broader grounds and have associated themselves, "without distinction of party or sect, rank or profession, in Church or in State, in literature or in science, thereby creating a fellowship of the most liberal and comprehensive character; asking no creed but the love of letters; seeking no end but the encouragement of learning; and imposing no conditions which might lead to jealousy or ambitious strife; cultivating the doctrines of peace on earth, goodwill towards men."

These associations are recognized among their contemporaries because of their utility and beneficial tendencies, and they furnished an example which was worthy your imitation. If it were wise for the graduates of a college to organize merely for the promotion of literature and good fellowship among themselves, how much more appropriate were it for you, graduates of the Girard College for Orphans, to form an association of a liberal and comprehensive character, and that your object should be "the promotion of the interests of the Girard College and its graduates, and the faithful execution of the will of its founder."

It was appropriate in a marked degree that you should associate yourselves in such a manner as to hold the memory of the founder in kindly reverential remembrance; in honoring his memory you honor your own manhood.

Many allusions have been made by the speakers who preceded me to the character of Stephen Girard. It certainly is one presenting points worthy the imitation of every graduate of the college, and illustrates in a remarkable degree the power and influence of the human will rightly directed. From his home in a far-distant city in France, disfigured in feature, diminutive in size, without education, fortune, or friends he threw himself upon his own resources, and in one capacity or another, as a mariner, he began to accumulate some means. These he profitably disposed of and continued to increase until he was led to desire a permanent location for the prosecution of the mercantile business according to his preconceived plans. While intent upon this object he entered the waters of the Delaware, and in the midst of the budding beauties of our lovely May month, just ninety-two years ago, landed for the first time at Philadelphia—an event full of interest to the then infant city. Ninety-two years ago, when the city possessed a population of 20,000 inhabitants, and nearly all its business was transacted along the eastern front, between Vine street and Pine street, north and south, and between the Delaware river and Third street, west; when Front street was the great market for all kinds of goods sold by wholesale, and Second street, from Arch to Chesnut streets, was also a place of great resort for goods. To live then as far west as Seventh street was to reside quite out of the city; while the locality of the college was so far out in the country, beyond the city limits, as to make a day's journey on foot necessary to reach and return from it.

What a chapter of interest we could here introduce did time permit the consideration of the subject of the connection of Stephen Girard with the development of this city. He saw upon his first visit its advantages, and with characteristic promptitude seized the opportunity to make judicious investments; the result is before us at this moment in sublime reality. Girard accumulated wealth; his example stimulated others; those around him grew rich; he bought and improved estates, and in doing this enhanced the value of those around him; the city grew and became great, and it is now *our* privilege and duty to give an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good that the sails of the young mariner were directed towards the obscure port of Philadelphia in the year A. D. 1777. He sought to find in it a home; he lived and died its great benefactor.

Those who have been the contemporaries of Stephen Girard have doubtless heard his name frequently associated with stories of the rigidity with which he required compliance with all his contracts in the different departments of trade, commerce and finance in which he was so extensively engaged; but they knew little or nothing of the snares and traps that designing men placed in his path. It was the unceasing watchfulness of Mr. Girard, and his acute perceptions of the dangers to which disobedience of orders exposed him, that made him so exact in all things.

While glancing thus briefly at some of the most strongly marked peculiarities of Mr. Girard's character, we would be wanting in a full appreciation of its scope if we were to omit allusion to what we have always felt to be a grand feature in the creation of the college. He knew from observation and experience that the happiness and prosperity of a people depend mainly upon a love of country and the inculcation of habits of honesty, sobriety, and truthfulness, and that these principles should be taught in youth, when the mind is plastic and impressible.

He therefore conceived the sublime idea of infusing into society, through the medium of an educational institution, in which should be taught "facts and things, rather than words or signs, and where by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions and to the sacred rights of conscience as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, should be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholar."

When he had fully completed the bright and beautiful plan of the college, he said: "It is my desire that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of all the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

Gentlemen, may I not be permitted in these crudely arranged closing remarks to suggest to you a continued special attention to the points of character Mr. Girard so particularly designated as essential to the full success of his comprehensive plan of a college for your benefit? His industry, economy, and sobriety are worthy your closest imitation, while in the love he bore his adopted country, and in his fidelity to the interests of the community in which he lived, he is a model indeed.

The Anniversary Hymn.

The exercises were brought to a close by the singing of an anniversary hymn to the tune of "Homeward Bound," written and dedicated to the Alumni by President Allen, as follows:—

Home of our youth, Alma Mater, again
Thy children come;
Weld the strong links of our Brotherhood's chain,
And greet our home.
Teachers and friends, ye who pointed our way
Up where the path of integrity lay,
Taught us of duty the law to obey;
To you we come.

Friend of the orphan, thy memory dear,
To bless we come;
Drop on thy tombstone a filial tear;
Thou mad'st our home;
Pledge to each other with heart, hand, and head.
Smile on the living, and mourn for our dead.
Garland the graves of our patriots who bled;
Come, Brothers, come.

N. B.—Those portions of the will of Mr. Girard which relate to the College will be found published on our inside pages.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT FORGERY—A NUMBER OF COUNTERFEIT CITY WARRANTS DISCOVERED.—Yesterday two brokers on Third street were visited by different parties who offered for sale several city warrants drawn against the Police Department. At the house of J. E. Ridgway & Co. nine were purchased for the sum of $1042·60, and then taken to the City Treasurer's office, where they were stamped in accordance with the ordinance of Councils. The parties did not prove so successful at the house of Carson, De Dobbeler & Co., where they were pronounced counterfeits, and on being handed to the one offering to sell, he quickly left the place, remarking that he would be back in a few moments with the stamp on them.

Not returning, the broker informed the police authorities, and the circumstance was communicated to the City Treasurer, who sent for those sold to Ridgway & Co., and on examination they proved to be spurious. They were drawn on Item No. 11, which is to pay policemen, for repairs made to station houses, and all matters appertaining to the Police Department. The blank forms of warrants drawn in the Mayor's office are printed in red ink, and have the seal of the city printed thereon. The number of the warrant is stamped upon each one of them. The forged warrants are *fac similes* of the originals, except the ink used in printing them is a little darker. The signature of the Mayor's clerk had been traced over an original copy.

As soon as the forgeries were discovered the various brokers were notified, when it appeared that the attempt to sell them had only been made at the above-mentioned places. It was fortunate that the forgery was discovered so quickly, as it is believed that there was a systematic plan by which similar warrants on all the other departments would have been on the street to-day, as it is known that a small warrant on the Telegraph Department was purchased yesterday morning by a suspicious-looking character.

Yesterday afternoon the attention of City Councils was called to the subject. A resolution was adopted referring it to the Committee on Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer for investigation. The committee met at 11 o'clock this morning at the Treasurer's office, where the counterfeits were presented and examined. They vary in many respects from the genuine, the printing generally being in much larger type. The routine of the office, with reference to the stamping and paying of warrants, was also investigated, and the committee came to the conclusion that all the necessary guards were in force, and upon which no improvement could be made, except at a material disadvantage to the operations of the office. The committee will hold another meeting in a few days.

THE TWELFTH STREET CULVERT—HAVE THE PEOPLE NO RIGHTS?—For a week or more, Twelfth street, between Race and Monterey, has been turned upside down and rendered entirely impassable by the construction of a culvert along that portion of the thoroughfare. Yet the contractor, whoever he may be, has taken no precaution whatever to prevent the occurrence of accidents in consequence of the condition of the street. The whole square should have been enclosed by a rope or rail at each end, as a warning to the drivers of vehicles, but there has been no such precaution taken, and wagons and carriages have frequently been obliged to turn about after running upon the obstructions. About 10 o'clock last evening a carriage drawn by two horses, and containing a lady occupant, was driven squarely into the ditch before the driver had any intimation of the condition of the street. As the moon was presumed by the city authorities to be shining, the gas lamp just in front of the scene of the occurrence had not been lighted, and the spot was enveloped in absolute darkness. One of the horses was extricated without difficulty, but an hour elapsed before the other, a very valuable animal, could be removed, with the aid of a dozen men and the appliances of shovels and planks. The carriage could not be lifted out of the muddy ditch until this morning. If the proper authorities do not look into this matter, the city will yet have a bill to settle, to say nothing of the risk of life involved by such culpable negligence.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Clark D. Shaw was formerly an inmate of the House of Refuge. He was caught yesterday in the act of throwing a box of matches over the wall of the institution to a number of the boys who were assembled within the enclosure. Being taken before Alderman Pancoast, he was committed for a further hearing.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Last night, about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, Mr. R. H. Watson, of No. 25 S. Front street, and his son, a lad twelve years of age, came near losing their lives on the Reading Railroad, at 16th street and Pennsylvania avenue. They were proceeding up the former street, and on reaching the latter were stopped by the passage of a locomotive. Three or four tracks cover the width of the road at this point. The engine passed on one of them further from Mr. Watson. At the same moment they saw a train of freight cars upon a nearer track, running slowly in the same direction as the engine, running as if by its own momentum down a grade. They started across, got over the track on which the cars were, of course ahead of these, but back of the locomotive.

When on the middle track both of them were suddenly struck by what proved afterwards to be a long rope, with which the engine was pulling the train without being on the same track, but which they were unable to see in the darkness. Mr. Watson was thrown directly on the track in front of the advancing cars; his son was hurled back to the sidewalk. Fortunately for the former, he succeeded in rolling himself from the path of the approaching wheels, and then became insensible. When he recovered, he was asked by one of the road men, "Why ——— didn't you see that rope?" Comment is not needed. The pulling of trains in such a way is laying a perfect man-trap for passers-by. The railroad company should see to it that such practices are not employed by its men.

ANOTHER BATCH.—This morning, another batch of the unterrified were sworn in as policemen. They were as follows:—

First District—John McVey.
Fourth District—Martin Huhn and Peter Fallenstein.
Sixth District—George M. Derr.
Ninth District—Charles McDonald.
Eleventh District—E. B. Williamson, Henry Dych, John R. Glazier, and Charles Max.
Twelfth District—Dudley F. Cavanaugh.
Sixteenth District—John McClung, John Tate, Thomas Kelley, Henry C. O'Neill, and Michael Cavanaugh.
Eighteenth District—Charles J. Byler, Wm. Vandegrift, Samuel Landenberger, and George Bergenstock.
Schuylkill Harbor—M. V. Barry.

AN ENGLISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER.—An effort is being made to induce Dr. F. R. Lees, the renowned Engish orator, who is at present sojourning in this country, to make his appearance before a Philadelphia audience and deliver one of his famous lectures. As a temperance reformer Dr. Lees stands high on the record in his own country, where he has devoted a lifetime to the temperance cause. The English press speak highly of the eloquence of this gentleman and of the wonderful power he possesses in commanding the attention of his audiences. There is no doubt that a crowded house would meet this eloquent gentleman should he consent to accept the invitation which has been extended to him.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.—Post No. 55, G. A. R., of Frankford, are making extensive arrangements for celebrating the day set apart for the ceremony of decorating the graves of those who fell in battle or died while in the service of the country. They have been assigned to Cedar Hill Cemetery, which contains quite a number of the remains of soldiers and sailors. A parade will be formed on Saturday, in Frankford, consisting of the Post, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Sunday School children, beneficial organizations, and the Fire Department, and being formed will proceed to the cemetery, where addresses will be delivered and the ceremony of decorating the graves will be proceeded with.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—Last night the house of J. Kemp Bartlett, at Fortieth street and Darby road, was broken into through the rear cellar window. The thieves carried off a silver pitcher, an urn, a castor and a large basket of linen. The silver has the letter B engraved on it. The family were asleep at the time.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of William L. Souther, No. 1539 North Thirteenth street, was entered through the cellar window, and robbed of some silver ware and jewelry.

FIRE AT CHESTER.—The lead works situated at Chester, and owned by Painter & Barr, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss sustained will reach $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $33,000, in the following companies:—

Lycoming Mutual	$6000
Home, N. Y.	4000
Manhattan, N. Y.	4000
Narragansett, R. I.	3000
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	6000
Phœnix, " "	6000
Hartford, " "	4000

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Hannah Beray was taken into custody last evening at Sixth and Bedford streets, with a basket containing two photograph albums, a couple of ticfies and several other articles, which she was endeavoring to dispose of for a small sum. Alderman Tittermary has held her for a further hearing, and the articles await identification at the Second District Station.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Daniels has taken charge of the body of an unknown man which was found in the Delaware at Arch street wharf. He was about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, has brown hair, small sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a black cloth sack coat, vest and pants, plaid flannel shirt, plaid scarf and low shoes.

A WIFE BEATER.—Jeremiah Stillman, residing at No. 20 Queen street, has been held by Alderman Tittermary to answer the offense of beating his wife. The wife also complained that he had threatened her life on several occasions.

EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale, on Tuesday next, will include the very valuable and large estate of Joshua Lodgstreth, deceased, to be sold peremptorily. See their catalogues issued to-morrow.

THE FIRST SUNDAY TRAIN to the seaside, over the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, which was advertised to run on the 23d instant, has been postponed until June 6.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—John Milligan was yesterday arrested at Second and Callowhill streets for driving his horse too close to the preceding wagon. Alderman Kerr fined him in the usual amount.

FIRE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a frame dwelling, situated on Thompson street, below Otis, in the Eighteenth ward, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200.

ELECTION.—Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Barkson, Division Inspector, was to-day elected Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, by the unanimous vote of the officers of the brigade.

CASUALTY.—This morning a workman named Baxter fell from the roof of house No. 261 South Ninth street. He was taken to the Hospital.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 20, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	337 06
" Port Carbon	19 17
" Pottsville	4 14
" Schuylkill Haven	146 15
" Port Clinton	39 12
" Harrisburg, Dauphin, Allentown, and Alburtis	572 05
Anthracite Coal for the week	1,120 09
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	8,818 03
Total for the week paying freight	9,938 12
Coal for Company's use	267 06
Total all kinds for the week	10,205 18
Corresponding week last year, tons	.....
Previously this year	1,434,492 09
Total	1,444,795 07
To Thursday, May 21, 1868	1,362,576 12

MISSISSIPPI.

From the Hernando (Mississippi) Press, May 13.

Governor Brown, in response to leading gentlemen at Jackson, publishes a letter setting forth his views in reference to the recent act of Congress, passed in conformity to the recommendation of the President, and the best course to be pursued by the people of the State under it. He thus advises:—

First, then, let us have order and rigid enforcement of the laws, to the full extent of meting out equal and exact justice without stint to all men of all opinions, races, and colors, and to this end let every good man resolve to aid the civil and military authorities by every fair means in his power.

Second. Let there be no factions or mere partisan opposition to the administration of President Grant. But as the President has shown himself kind to us, let us be generous to him. We cannot afford to be illiberal.

Third. We must stand by the issue as our opponents presented it at Washington. The convention, the Constitution, and Eggleston & Co. on the one side, the people of Mississippi on the other. The President and Congress sat in judgment and decided in our favor. We will not allow the issue to be changed.

Fourth. We accept the fifteenth amendment.

Fifth. We pledge ourselves one to another, disregarding color and former political opinions, to deal justly by all men and to secure perfect equality of civil and political rights to every one before the law.

Sixth. That we set ourselves sternly against all men, of all races and of every creed and color, who come among us to make mischief, and that we extend a cordial greeting and hearty good will to all men, of all parties, opinions, races, or color, who come with the genuine purpose of living with us and sharing in good faith our fortunes, whether they be good or evil.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy—The Names of Government Vessels Changed—Appointments.

The New York Money Market.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Colored Appointees.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Jerome A. Johnson (colored), President of the First Ward Republican Club, and John T. Cook (colored), brother of Alderman Cook, of this city, were to-day recommended for appointment to first-class clerkships in the Revenue Office of the Treasury Department. They have accordingly been designated for appointment by the Commissioner.

Names of United States Vessels Changed.

A general order was issued to-day from the Navy Department changing the names of the following vessels in accordance with law:—Algoma to Benicia, Ammonoosue to Iowa, Canandaigua to Detroit, Contoocook to Albany, Kenosha to Plymouth, Kewaydin to Pennsylvania, Madawaska to Tennessee, Manitou to Worcester, Minnetonka to California, Mosholu to Severn, Neshamony to Arizona, Omaha to Astoria, Ontario to New York, Piscataqua to Delaware, Pompanoosue to Connecticut, Pushmataha to Cambridge, Wampanoag to Florida.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The gold market is much less active to-day than yesterday, and transactions far lighter. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would issue two millions or more a week, instead of one, if necessary to break up the present system of manipulating the market, has had the tendency to bring down prices, and a further decrease is expected. The market opened at 143¾, and has fluctuated between that figure and 143⅞; at present it is 143¼. No material change in the stock market; sales moderate; Ohio and Virginias are quoted at 36; sales far less active than yesterday.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Bright Meteor.

BOSTON, May 21.—Many persons in the streets last night were startled by a flash of scarlet-tinged light while others saw the meteor, which they describe as of a bright scarlet, and to the eye about the size of a twelve pound cannon ball.

Safety of Vincent Colyer.

The following despatch from Mr. Vincent Colyer, who was reported to have been captured by the Indians, together with a detachment of soldiers acting as his escort, has just been received by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission of this city:—

LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, May 20.—We arrived at Fort Bascom all well, walking across the staked plains four hundred and thirty-five miles, in thirty-one days, resting on Sundays. The Indians met us with much hospitality. I leave for the Navajo and Apache country to-morrow.

VINBENT COLYER.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Cotton, under the influence gold, was somewhat stiffer at the close yesterday, being quoted at 28@28¼c., but to-day the market is less firm at 28c. Flour dull, weak, and nominal. Wheat dull; prime to choice valley red, $2@2·10. Corn firm; prime white, 84c.; yellow, 87@88c. Oats dull and weak at 68@70c. for light, and 75@77c. for heavy. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at 101@102c.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales. Flour steady; sales of 2500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 60,000 bushels No. 2, 145 delivered and $1·43 afloat; White California, $1·62½. Corn firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels at 80@87c. Oats steady; sales of 19,000 bushels at 78@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess at $31·37½. Lard quiet; steam, 18½@19c. Whisky firm at $1·02.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Gold was again greatly excited yesterday, and the price ranged between the extremes of 143½ and 143⅝, with the advantage rather on the side of the 'bears.' The drifting of speculation to the gold market is shown by the large concourse of operators who daily throng the sidewalks on New street and watch the changing figures on the dial in the window of the Gold Room. The general temper of the market was bearish, just as it always is when the cliques have unloaded to the 'outside public' and are anxious to buy back at lower prices. When gold was at 132 the aforesaid 'outside public' could not be induced to touch a dollar of the metal. Now that it has gone up ten or twelve per cent. they rush in to buy, true to that instinct of human nature which prefers dear to cheap goods. The great gold clique, who number several prominent banking firms and a combination of stock houses, are, in the language of Wall street, 'short' of gold. The millions which they have been carrying the past month have been distributed to the crowd of small operators and speculators, who began to really believe gold would go to 160 within a few days. This belief was induced by the wonderful chain of circumstances taken advantage of and manipulated to aid the 'bulls.' The Sumner speech in England, the advance in the English discount rate, the fluctuation in the foreign market of American securities and the reports of Cabinet troubles, the proposed recognition of Cuba, were all made available in alarming the public and creating that distrust of the financial situation which finds so sensitive a barometer in the gold premium. Yesterday the work of 'unloading' was not accomplished without an effort. At the outset the market was disposed to look more favorably on the condition of affairs, especially as the full text of the English comments on Senator Sumner's speech was not so warlike after all. A decline in bonds in London, due to the advance in gold here Wednesday, first started the premium and gave the clique their cue. The excitement being aggravated by fresh rumors of business failures there was a rush to buy, which carried the price to 144⅝. Advantage was also taken of the report that prominent persons had gone to Washington to induce Mr. Boutwell to change his policy of buying bonds and selling gold. As to the future course of the Secretary of the Treasury, our own despatches and other telegrams assert positively that he will adhere to the plan which he has adopted of improving the national credit and promoting the interests of the mercantile community. One of these telegrams says Mr. Boutwell was very decided in his intention not to change his present policy for some time to come, at least, if it all. At noon to-day there was upwards of $90,000,000 in coin in the Treasury, and the prospects are that this amount will increase before the end of the month, instead of diminishing, notwithstanding the sale of $1,000,000 a week. The surplus on hand, over and above what is actually needed, in the vaults, is estimated at $35,000,000, and Secretary Boutwell is considering whether to dispose of this amount gradually and to purchase bonds with the proceeds. In fact, those who have been prominent in this pressure upon the Secretary lay themselves open to the suspicion that they have been directly concerned in a higher premium on gold. Under the effect of this intelligence concerning Mr. Boutwell's policy the 'bears' (*i. e.* those who were 'bulls' up to the turning point of the price) sold the market very freely, and hammered the figure down to 143⅛, calling it the 'natural reaction.' The Morro Castle, for Havana, took out $100,000 in specie. The disbursements of coin interest were $270,095.

"The money market was made more active in the forenoon to enable the 'shorts' to get possession of some of the leading stocks. The general rate was seven per cent. for call loans, but the demand was fully satisfied before the close of banking hours, and large balances went over either at a concession in the rate of interest or unemployed.

"Foreign exchange advanced to 109½@110¾ respectively for prime bankers' sixty day and sight sterling bills. The yielding in gold caused more buying, while the uneasiness as to the general class of bills gives the prime bankers the advantage of making stiffer rates.

"Governments touched the highest for 62s ever realized. The market at the opening was without decided feature, the decline of ⅛ in London arresting the speculative feeling, and inducing some 'short' sales. The 'short' interest is now very small, having been closed out by the recent large advance, as the cessation of the sharp borrowing demand seems to evince. At noon the London price came higher, and 62s advanced to 123⅛. In the afternoon, under a pressure to realize, the market reacted from the best prices."

—Williams College has, among other things, a velocipede club, boxing club, art association, and four chess clubs.

—Professor Timothy Dwight, of Yale, is the recipient of the first degree given by the Chicago Theological Seminary.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Reduction in the Departmental Forces at Washington—Secretary Rawlins not to Resign—A Cabinet Meeting.

Suspension of the Royal Canadian Bank—Crime in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Cabinet held a regular meeting to-day. All the members were present except Postmaster-General Creswell and General Rawlins, who are out of town.

Reduction in Clerical Force.

The reduction of the force in some of the departments is creating great confusion. In the Fourth Auditor's office, where a large amount of work had accumulated during the war, the force was barely enough to keep up current work. It has now been reduced one-fourth, which leaves things generally mixed.

Secretary Rawlins.

The rumor of General Rawlins' intention to resign is generally disbelieved in army circles, as the General's health is as good now as when he resigned a life position to take the War portfolio.

Senator Cragin

is in town looking after the New Hampshire appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Indian Agent.

Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, 35th Infantry, has been detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and ordered to report without delay to Commissioner Parker.

FROM NEW YORK.

Women Imprisoned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The case which has excited so much attention, Anna E. Pearsol and Johanna O'Conner, imprisoned for contempt of Court in having transferred the custody of their sister's child from the jurisdiction of the Court, was again argued in the Supreme Court this morning, before Judge Cardozo, on a habeas corpus to effect their release. The case was adjourned till next Tuesday; the women in the meantime to remain in prison.

Crime in the City.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Some time since an alderman named Robert Wilson died at Bergen City, N. J., under circumstances which led to exhuming his body and placing his stomach in the hands of Professor Doremus for an analization of its contents. It is alleged that a brother named Isaac Wilson is charged with getting deceased intoxicated, and influencing him to sign a deed conveying to Isaac property valued at $25,000.

The Presbyterian Assemblies.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly met at 9 o'clock this A. M., and the New School at 10 A. M. Both bodies have been occupied all the morning with routine business. The committees of conference appointed by both schools to drawn up a basis of union are busily at work, and it is almost certain that their labors will prove successful.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Flour and Produce Market Quotations.

The Flour market is dull and 5@10c. lower. Sales of 5400 barrels at $5·60@5·85 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra do.; $6·35@6·50 for choice State; $5·55@5·85 for superfine Western; $6·00@6·90 for extra Western; $6·25@6·70 for round hoop Ohio; and $6·75@7·40 for the trade brands. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales 300 barrels at $6·50@6·95 for common to fair extra, and $7@7·50 for good to choice extra. California Flour quiet; sales 200 sacks at $6·25@9·40. Rye Flour dull; sales 200 barrels at $4·75@6·85. Corn Meal quiet.

Wheat market heavy, and 1c. lower. Sales 66,000 bushels at $1·57 for prime winter red Canada, in bond; $141@1·45 for No. 2 spring, in store and delivered; $1·50 for No. 1 do. to arrive, and $1·85 for white Michigan. Corn without decided change. Sales 39,000 bushels at 75@87c. for new mixed Western; 90c. for old mixed Western in store. Rye quiet. Barley dull and drooping. Barley Malt dull and heavy. Sales 7500 bushels Canada Peas at $1·23. Oats a shade firmer; sales 41,000 bushels at 78½@79c. for Western in store and afloat.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

French Finances.

PARIS, May 21.—The Bank of France's weekly statement, published here to-day, shows a specie decrease since last Friday of 18,000,000 francs.

Debate in the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 21.—The debate on the future form of government for Spain was continued in the Constituent Cortes yesterday. Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, spoke moderately, though at considerable length, mainly in reply to Castellar, who had made a powerful speech in favor of the republic the day before.

Death of an Eminent Author.

LONDON, May 21.—The Rev. Alexander Dice, B. A., an eminent Shakespearian commentator and author, died yesterday, aged 71.

Reverdy Johnson has gone to Southampton, and sails thence for Baltimore in the steamship Ohio.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York May 8th.

FROM BOSTON.

A Woman Found Guilty of Murder.

BOSTON, May 21.—At the close of the trial of Mrs. Nancy Madan, in Dedham, for the murder of her son-in-law, the accused being allowed to speak, said:—"Gentlemen of the Jury—I have nothing to say, only this, I am not guilty. I am willing to appear before God, but blood will not be found upon my hands." The jury this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	191	West. Union Tel.	43⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅛	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106⅛
Ph. and Res. R.	97⅛	Toledo and Wabash.	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo	34
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104⅝	Tennessee 6s	65¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	126⅛	Gold	142⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	154⅜	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	99		

FROM BUFFALO.

Confidence Men Imprisoned.

BUFFALO, May 21.—Edward Parmlee, of Cleveland, and William O'Brien, of Philadelphia, were sent to the workhouse to-day for six months each, for practising the confidence game at the Erie street depot yesterday.

The Royal Canadian Bank Suspended.

TORONTO, May 21.—The Royal Canadian Bank closed its doors to-day, announcing its suspension.

OUR MERCHANTS.

A List of Those Whose Sales Exceed $500,000 Per Year.

We give below a list of the merchants doing business in Philadelphia whose annual sales exceed $500,000, prepared from the City Treasurer's notice concerning the payment of mercantile taxes:—

Sales Between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

J. B. Ellis & Sons, dry goods.
D. Focht & Co., groceries.
Fitler, Weaver & Co., ropes.
Garrettson, Blakemore & Co., dry goods.
Ramborger, Long & Co., dry goods.
Reeves & Parvin, groceries.
D. Scull, Jr., & Bro., wool.
Siter, Price & Co., dry goods.
Jessup & Moore, paper.
Stout & Atkinson, dry goods.
N. G. Tayler & Co., hardware.
N. Trotter & Co., tin.
Ralff & Harvey, groceries.
H. P. & W. P. Smith, dry goods.
Yarnell & Trimble, soda.
Kneedler, Patterson & Co., dry goods.
J. J. Bailey & Co., notions.
Bancroft & Co., dry goods.
Biddle Hardware Co.
Browning & Bros., drugs.
Coates Bros., wool.
A. G. Cattell & Co., produce.
Cumber